Earl Rivers presenting his Book & Caxton his Printer to Edw.4. the Queen & Prince; from a curious M.S. in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth. The Portrait of the Prince after wards Edw.5.th is the only one known of him, & has been engraved by Vertue among the Heads of the Kings. The Person in a Cap & Robe of State is probably Richard D. of Gloucester, as he resembles the King, and as Clarence was always too great an Enemy of the Queen to be distinguished by her Brother. The Book was printed in 1477. when Clarence was in Ireland, & in the beginning of the next Year he was murderd.

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Walpole (H.) Earl of Orford 277 d 24

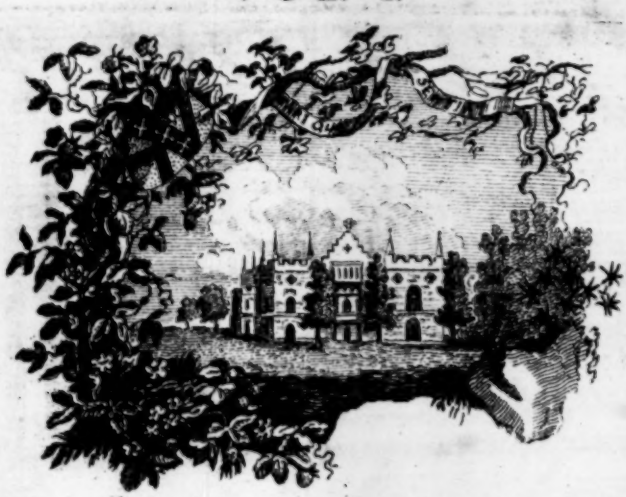
A CATALOGUE OF THE ROYAL AND NOBLE AUTHORS OF ENGLAND,

With LISTS of their WORKS.

Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato tante coglionerie?

CARD. D'ESTE, to ARIOSTO.

VOL. I.



PRINTED AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

M DCC LVIII.

TO

THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY,

EARL OF HERTFORD,

VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP,

BARON CONWAY and KILLULTA,

KNIGHT

Of the Moſt Noble Order of the GARTER,

One of the LORDS of

HIS MAJESTY'S BED-CHAMBER,

AND

LORD-LIEUTENANT

Of the County of WARWICK.

My dear Lord,

I Should be afraid to offer you the following work, if it was not written with the utmoſt

 impar-

impartiality towards all perſons and parties: It would be unpardonable to be partial in a mere litterary narrative. Yet ſome may think that I ought to be apprehenſive of offering it to you from this very impartiality; I mean, from the freedom with which I ſpeak of your great anceſtor, the Protector Somerſet. But whoever ſuſpects you of unwillingneſs to hear truth, is little acquainted with you-------and indeed when you need not fear what Truth can ſay of yourſelf, it would be too nice to feel for a remote progenitor; eſpecially

as

as your virtues reflect back more honour to him, than his Splendor has tranſmitted to you. Whatever blemiſhes He had, he amply atoned, not only by his unhappy death, but by that beautiful humanity, which prompted him to erect a *Court of Requeſts* in his own houſe to hear the ſuits, the complaints of the Poor.

If there were no other evident propriety, my Lord, in *my* preſenting *you* with any thing that I ſhould wiſh were valuable, the Poor would bear teſtimony

mony that an encomium on the Protector's benevolence can be no where ſo properly addreſſed as to the Heir of his Goodneſs.

I am, my LORD,

your LORDSHIP'S

moſt affectionate

humble Servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

Advertiſement.

THE Compiler of the following Liſt flatters himſelf that He offers to the Public a preſent of ſome curioſity, though perhaps of no great value. This ſingular Catalogue contains an account of no fewer than ten Engliſh Princes, and of above fourſcore Peers, who at different periods, have thrown their mite into the treaſury of Litterature. The number much exceeds what is generally known------- perhaps the obſcurity of ſome will not at firſt ſight make a favourable impreſſion on the mind of the Reader, nor incline him to think that it was worth while to preſerve the names of Authors, whoſe works have not ſeemed worth preſerving. But when it is obſerved that it has been impoſſible to recover even the titles of many pieces written by ſo maſterly a genius as Lord Somers, it may not be too favorable a judgment to preſume that other able authors have met as unmerited

unmerited a fate. As Lord Somers's pieces were anonymous, we no longer know what to aſcribe to Him; and one cannot help making an inference a little ſevere; that the World is apt to eſteem works more from the reputation of the Author, than from their intrinſic merit. Another cauſe that has drawn oblivion over ſome of our Catalogue, was the unfortunate age in which they appeared, when Learning was but in it's dawn, when our language was barbarous. How brightly would Earl Rivers have ſhined, had He flouriſhed in the poliſhed æra of Queen Anne! How would the thoughts of Bolinbroke twinkle, had He written during the wars of York and Lancaſter!

Be this as it may; yet are there ſuch great names to be found in this Catalogue, as will excuſe erecting a peculiar claſs for them: Bacon, Clarendon, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the ſecond Lord Shaftſbury, Lord Herbert, Lord Dorſet, and others are ſufficient Founders of a new Order. Some years ago nothing was more common than ſuch diviſions of Writers. How many German, Dutch, and other heralds, have marſhalled authors in this manner! Balthazar Bonifacius made a collection

of

of ſuch as had been in love with ſtatues: Raviſius Textor, of ſuch as have died laughing†: Voſſius, of chronologers: Bartholinus, of phyſicians who have been poets. There are catalogues of modern Greek poets; of illuſtrious baſtards; of tranſlators; of Frenchmen who have ſtudied Hebrew‡; of all the authors bred at Oxford, by Antony Wood; and of all Britiſh writers in general by Bale, Pitts, and Biſhop Tanner. But if this collection, fortified with ſuch grave authorities, ſhould ſtill be reckoned trifling by the generality; it cannot, I would hope, but be acceptable to the noble families deſcended from theſe authors. Conſidering what traſh is thought worthy to be hoarded by Genealogiſts, the following Liſt may not be a deſpicable addition to thoſe repoſitories. Of one uſe it certainly may be; to aſſiſt future editors in publiſhing the works of any of theſe illuſtrious Perſonages.*

* Gen. Dict. vol. 10. p. 360.

† Theatr. Hiſt. lib. 2. chap. 87.

‡ In a book called, Gallia Orientalis.

In compiling this Catalogue, I have not inſerted perſons as authors of whom there is nothing extant but letters or ſpeeches. Such pieces ſhow no intention in the Writers to have been authors, and would ſwell this treatiſe to an immenſe magnitude. Biſhop Tanner has erected many Kings and Queens into authors on theſe and ſtill ſlenderer pretenſions, in which He ſurpaſſes even his bountiful predeceſſor Bale. According to the former even Queen Eleanor was an author for letters which She is ſaid *to have written; and Edward the Third for his writs and precepts to Sheriffs. But this is ridiculous.*

I have choſen to begin no higher than the Conqueſt, though the venerable name of Alfred did tempt me to add ſo great an ornament to my work: But as I ſhould then not have known on what æra to fix; and being terrified at finding I muſt have to do with another Alfred King of Northumberland, with Arviragus, Canute; nay, with that Virago Boadicia, and King Bladud, a magician, who diſcovered the Bath-waters and the

the art of flying ‖, *to all whom the Biſhop very gravely allots their niches, I contented myſelf with a later period, whoſe commencement however, as the Reader will find, is uncertain enough to ſatisfy any admirer of hiſtoric paradoxes and fables.*

One liberty I have taken, which is calling up by Writ, *if I may ſay ſo, ſome eldeſt Sons of Peers, who never attained the title; as the Earl of Surrey, and the Lord Rochfort,* &c. *In ranging the whole ſeries, I have generally gone by the years of their deaths, except where they long out-lived their ſignificance, or the period in which they cheifly ſhone.*

I will not detain the Reader any longer from what little entertainment he may find in the work

‖ It ſeems he had a mind to paſs for a God: Inviting his people to the Capital to ſee a proof of his divinity, after a few evolutions in the air, his wings failed him, and he tumbled upon the Temple of Apollo and broke his neck; which Leland mentions as a judgment; allowing an impoſſibility, in order to get at a miracle, vol. 1. p. 11.

itſelf, but to make an apology for freedoms I have taken of two ſorts; the one, with ſome hiſtoric names, whoſe deſcendents ſtill exiſt. There are families mentioned in this work, whoſe firſt honours were the wages of ſervility; their latter, the rewards or ornaments of the moſt amiable virtues. It were an affront to the latter, to ſuppoſe that one is not at liberty to treat the former as they deſerved. No man who is conſcious of the one, can be ſollicitous about the other. Another ſort of Licence I have allowed myſelf is in ſcrutinizing ſome favorite characters; yet I never mean to offer my opinion but with ſubmiſſion to better judgments, which I chooſe to ſay here, rather than repeat it tireſomely on every occaſion. This freedom of diſcuſſion on the dead of any rank, or however conſecrated by the authority of great names, or even by the eſteem of ages, every man ought to be at liberty to exerciſe. The greateſt Men certainly may be miſtaken; ſo may even the judgment of ages, which often takes opinions upon truſt. No authority, under Divine, is too great to be called in queſtion; and however venerable Monarchy may be in a ſtate, no man ever wiſhed to ſee the government of Letters under any form but that of a Republic. As a Citizen of that Common-

Common-wealth I propoſe my ſentiments for the reviſion of any decree, of any honorary ſentence, as I think fit: My Fellow-citizens, equally free, will vote according to their opinions.

Thus much with regard to great names: As to any other notions which may claſh with thoſe commonly received or better eſtabliſhed, let it be underſtood that I propoſe my own with the ſame deference and diffidence, and by no means expecting they ſhould be adopted, unleſs they are found agreeable to good Senſe: Still leſs intending to wrangle for them, if they are conteſted. This work was calculated to amuſe: If it offends any man, or is taken too ſeriouſly, the Author will be concerned; but It will never make him ſo ſerious as to defend it.

P. S. *As ſeveral Peers may be omitted, who have a right to appear in this liſt, the Author would be greatly obliged for any hint of them, and they ſhall be inſerted in their proper place, if this Catalogue ſhould ever be thought to deſerve*

ſerve another edition. For errors in facts, that may be, and moſt probably are in a firſt attempt towards a work of this kind, He hopes they will be excuſed; and will be glad to have them pointed out that they may be corrected.

THE

THE

ROYAL AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

ROYAL AUTHORS.

RICHARD THE FIRST.

THOUGH Henry the Firſt obtained the fair appellation of Beauclerc, or the Learned, yet has no author, I think, aſcribed any * compoſition to Him. Conſidering the ſtate of litterature in that age, one may conjecture what was the erudition of a Prince, to whom the Monks [the Doctors of his time!] imparted a title ſo confined to

* *Biſhop Tanner in his Bibliotheca Britannica, has ranked Henry among his authors; but I cannot ſo lightly call him one, as the Biſhop does after Leland, on the latter having diſcovered in St. Auſtin's church at Dover a book compoſed from laws or decrees elucidated and enacted by that King,* vide *p.* 95. *nor is it ſufficient that Biſhop Bale ſays he wrote epiſtles to Anſelm.*

their own brotherhood. One is more ſurprized to be obliged to attribute the firſt place in this catalogue to his fierce great-grandſon, Cœur-de-Lion! It is aſſerted, that towards the end of his Father's reign, which his rebel temper diſturbed, he lived much in the courts of the Princes of Provence, learned their language, and practiced their poetry, then called *The gay Science*, and the ſtandard of politeneſs of that age. The Engliſh, who had a turn to numbers, are particularly ſaid to have cultivated that dialect, finding their own tongue too ſtubborn and inflexible.

Mr. Rymer, in his ſhort view of Tragedy, is earneſt to aſſert the pretenſions of this Monarch as a Poet, againſt Roger Hoveden the Monk, who, he ſuppoſes, was angry at the King's patronizing the Provencal bards, reckoned of the party of the Albigenſes, then warring on the Pope and France. Hoveden ſays poſitively, that Richard, to raiſe himſelf a name, bought and begged verſes and flattering rhymes, and drew over ſingers and jeſters from France, to chant panegyrics on

him

him about the ſtreets, and it was every where ſaid, That the World contained nothing like him. † Whether this account is not more agreeable to the character of that ambitious reſtleſs Monarch, whoſe vagrant paſſion for fame let him, in a reign of ten years, reſide but eight months in his own kingdom, than Mr. Rymer's, who would metamorphoſe him into the ſoft lute-loving Hero of poeſy, and at the ſame time aſcribes to him connections with a faction at variance with the King of France, his ally againſt his Father, we leave to the reader to determine. Finding him in the liſts, we were not at liberty to eraſe his name. A ſummary of this diſquiſition may be ſeen in the general Dictionary, vol. 2. p. 293.

EDWARD THE SECOND.

BISHOP Tanner ſays‡, that in the Herald's-office is extant in manuſcript a Latin poem written by this unhappy Prince, while a priſoner, the title of which is

† *Not to mention how much nearer to the time the Monk lived than Mr. Rymer.*

‡ *p.* 253.

" Lamen-

" Lamentatio glorioſi Regis Edwardi de Kar-
" narvan, quam edidit tempore ſuæ incarcera-
" tionis."

As this King never ſhowed any ſymptoms of affection to litterature, as one never heard of his having the leaſt turn to Poetry, I ſhould believe that this melody of a dying Monarch is about as authentic, as that of the old poetic warbler the Swan, and no better founded than the title of *Glorioſi.* His Majeſty ſcarcely beſtowed this epithet on himſelf in his affliction; and whoever conferred it, probably made him a preſent of the verſes too. If they are genuine, it is extraordinary that ſo great a curioſity ſhould never have been publiſhed. However, upon this authority, he was not to be omitted.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

AS all the Succeſſors of this Prince owe their unchangeable title of DEFENDER OF THE FAITH to his piety and learning, we do not preſume to queſtion his pretenſions to a place

place in this catalogue. Otherwiſe, a little ſcepticiſm on his Majeſty's talents for ſuch a performance, mean as it is, might make us queſtion whether He did not write the defence of the ſacraments againſt Luther, as ‖ one of his Succeſſors is ſuppoſed to have written the Εικων Βασιλικη; that is, with the pen of ſome § court-prelate. It happened unfortunately, that the champion of the church neither convinced his antagoniſt nor himſelf: Luther died a heretic; his Majeſty would have been one, if he had not erected himſelf into the head of that very church, which he had received ſo glorious a compliment for oppoſing. But by a ſingular felicity in the wording of the title, it ſuited Henry equally well, when he burned papiſts or proteſtants; it ſuited each of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the martyr Charles, and the profligate Charles; the Romiſh James, and the Calviniſt William;

‖ *Charles the Firſt.*

§ *Saunders and Bellarmine aſcribed it to Biſhop Fiſher, others to Sir Thomas More.*

Vide Ld. Herbert's Life of HEN. VIII. p. 420.

and

and at laſt ſeemed peculiarly adapted to the weak head of high-church Anne.

The work I have mentioned was printed in quarto by Richard Pinſon, with this title,

" Aſſertio ſeptem ſacramentorum adverſus " Martyn Luther, edita ab invictiſſimo Angliæ " & Franciæ rege & de Hybernià ejus nominis " octavo." It ends, " apud inclytam urbem " Londinum, in ædibus Pinſonianis, Anno. " M.DXXI. quarto idus julii. Cum privilegio à " rege indulto. Editio prima*."

Luther not only treated this piece of royal theology in a very cavalier manner, but [which ſeems to have given the moſt offence] aſcribed it to others. The King in the year 1525 replied in a ſecond piece intituled,

" Litterarum, quibus invictiſſimus Princeps " Henry VIII. *&c.* reſpondit ad quandam epiſto- " lam Martini Lutheri ad ſe miſſam, & ipſius

* *Ames's typogr. antiq. p.* 122.

" Lutheranæ

"Lutheranæ quoque epiſtolæ exemplum†." It is remarkable that the Emperor's arms were affixed to the title page.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum at the end of Hearne's edition of T. Livius's hiſtory of Henry the Fifth, is a wretched controverſial letter written by this King to the Biſhop of Durham, on auricular confeſſion, in which he profeſſes *not* being apt to conſult learned men for his writings‡.

Critics have ways of diſcovering the genuineneſs of a book by comparing it with other works of the ſame author: We have ‖ little

† *Ames p.* 130, *and Strype's memorials, vol.* 1. *p.* 59.

‡ *p.* 103.

‖ *Strype, upon the authority of Beutherus, aſcribes to King Henry a book on the tyranny and uſurpation of the Biſhop of Rome; but I am of opinion with Lord Herbert, that it was a miſtake for one written by Fox Biſhop of Hereford, which was tranſlated by Lord Stafford, and of which an account will be given hereafter.*

Strype's Memorials, vol. 1. p. 149.

of

of his Majeſty's compoſition to help us to judge whether the tracts againſt Luther be really his, but his love-letters to Anne Boleyn: The ſtyle of *them* has certainly no analogy to his polemic divinity. Strype § gives an account of a book which the King wrote and ſent to Rome during the proceedings on his firſt divorce, in which he had ſet down the reaſons for diſſolving his marriage, and the ſcruples of his conſcience; but I cannot find that it exiſts or was ever printed: It was probably nothing more than a memorial, as many pieces in Biſhop Tanner's liſt were only State-papers. What may be properly reckoned his works, [for it is abſurd to call inſtructions and proclamations ſo] are the following*, though not exiſting as I can find;

"An introduction to Grammar.

"A book of prayers.

"Preface by the King to his primer."

§ *p.* 92, 93.

* *p.* 393.

Beſides

Beſides many of his ſpeeches and letters, and the following, mentioned too by Holland †;

" De poteſtate regiâ contra Papam.

" De Chriſtiani Hominis inſtitutione, lib. 1.

" De inſtituendâ pube, lib. 1.

" Sententiam de Mantuano concilio, lib. 1.

" De juſto in Scotos bello."

And ſome ‡ moſt eloquent epiſtles to the Dukes of Saxony, to Eraſmus, and other

† *Heroologia, p.* 5.

‡ *A ſpecimen of his Majeſty's* eloquence *may be ſeen in his laſt ſpeech to parliament, the chief flower of which is couched in theſe words,* " *I* " *hear daily that you of the Clergy preach one* " *againſt another without charity or diſcretion;* " *ſome be too ſtiff in their old mumpſimus, others* " *be too buſy and curious in their new ſumpſimus.*"

Ld. Herbert's Life of HEN. VIII. p. 598.

famous men ‖. But in that age, when the ſeverity of criticiſm did not lay ſuch reſtraint on the invention of authors as it does at preſent, it was common for them to multiply titles of treatiſes at the expence of their accuracy. It is notorious how Bale ſplits the performances of his authors into diſtinct books. Holland ſeems to have been as little exact. Hiſtorians tell us, that Henry, during the life of Prince Arthur, was deſigned by his Father for Archbiſhop of Canterbury. How far his education was carried with that view, I know not: The Catholics have reaſon to lament that that deſtination did not take place: A man, whoſe paſſions made him overturn a church, was likely to have carried it's intereſts high, if his own had coincided with them.

‖ *One of theſe I take to have been the following*; "*An epiſtle of Henry the Eighth, ſupreme Head* "*of the churche of England, to the Emperor, to* "*all Chriſten Princes, and to all thoſe who truly* "*and ſyncerely profeſſe Chriſte's religion.*" 12*mo*, *black letter*, *Lond. in ædibus T. Bertheleti Impr. Reg.* 1538.

Vide Harl. Catal. vol. 1. 136. and Ames p. 171.

If

If the pieces above-mentioned ever exiſted, it would be curious to ſee what rules for the education of youth, or for the inſtitution of a chriſtian, were laid down by a man, who confounded every idea of government and religion; who burned martyrs of oppoſite ſects at the ſame ſtake; baſtardized his own children, and then entailed his crown on them; and who ſeems to have provided for nothing but a ſucceſſion of civil wars by the unwarrantable diſpoſition he made of his dominions! §.

QUEEN CATHERINE PARR,

WHOSE beauty raiſed her to a throne, and whoſe merit deſerved a better fate than to be linked to two men, one of whom was near putting her to death for her attach-

§ *Beſides his litterary talents, he was well ſkilled in muſic, could ſing his part, and uſed to compoſe ſervices for his own chapel.* Vide Engliſh Worthies, p. 12. *A ſervice compoſed by this King is ſtill performed in ſome cathedrals.*

ment to a religion which he himſelf had introduced; and the latter of whom is ſuſpected of removing her to promote his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth. The King indeed was ſo bounteous as to leave her a legacy of about 4000 *l.* beſides her jointure! Each of his children, even after his death, ſhowed her the greateſt reſpect, as is evident from their letters to Her, ſtill extant. She was not only learned, but a patroneſs of learning, interceding for and ſaving the Univerſity of Cambridge, when an act had paſſed to throw all colleges, *&c.* into the King's diſpoſal*.

She wrote,

"Queen Catherine Parr's lamentation of "a Sinner, bewailing the ignorance of her "blind life."

This was a contrite meditation on the years ſhe had paſſed in popery, in faſts and pilgrimages; and being found among her papers after her death, was publiſhed with a preface

* *Vide Ballard's Memoirs of celebrated Ladies, p.* 88.

by

by Secretary Cecil, [afterwards Lord Burleigh] Lond. 8vo. 1548, and 1563†.

In her life-time ſhe publiſhed many pſalms, prayers and pious diſcourſes, of which this was the title,

"Prayers or meditations, wherein the mynd "is ſtirred patiently to ſuffre all afflictions here, "to ſet at nought the vaine proſperitee of this "worlde, and always to long for the ever-"aſtynge felicitee. Collected out of holy "workes, by the moſt vertuous and gracious "Princeſſe Katherine Queene of Englande, "France and Irelande. Printed by John Way-"land, 12mo. 1545‡."

To this was ſometimes prefixed a ſet of fifteen pſalms, which ſhe compoſed in imitation of David's: The titles of them may be ſeen in Strype‖. To them were ſubjoined, "The

† *Bale de ſcript. Britann. p.* 106.
‡ *Ames p.* 211.
‖ *Vol.* 2. *p.* 131.

" XXI. pſalm, another of thankſgiving, and " two prayers, for the King, and for men to " ſay entring into battail."

" A godly expoſition, after the manner of a " contemplation, upon the LI. pſalm, which " Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end " of his days. Tranſlated by the Queen, with " other meditations, and a prayer §."

" A pious prayer in ſhort ejaculations *."

" A Latin epiſtle to the Lady Mary, entreat- " ing her to let the tranſlation of Eraſmus's " paraphraſe on the New Teſtament, [which " her Majeſty had procured] be publiſhed in " her Highneſs's name †."

Several of her letters are extant, *viz.*

" To King Henry, then on an expedition " againſt France ‡."

§ *ib.* 132.

* *ib. in append. p.* 82.

† *Ballard p.* 91.

‡ *Strype, vol.* 2. H.

" To

" To the Univerſity of Cambridge," on the occaſion above-mentioned. It is a piece of artful duty to the King ‖.

" A letter to the Lady Wriotheſly, on the " death of her only Son." From the orthography of this letter appears the ancient manner of pronouncing the name *Wriotheſly*, which her Majeſty writes *Wreſely* §.

" To the College of Stoke, that Edward " Waldgrave may have a leaſe of their Manour " of Chipley in Suffolk *."

" To her huſband, the Lord Admiral †."

" Two letters to ditto ‡."

‖ *ib.* K.

§ *ib.* L.

* *In the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.*

† *In Hearne's Sylloge epiſt. p.* 209.

‡ *In the collection of State-papers, publiſhed by Heynes.*

" Another

"Another curious one to ditto, before their "marriage was owned ‖."

Voſſius, in his Treatiſe de Philologiâ §, aſcribes by miſtake to Katherine of Arragon the lamentations of a ſinner, and the meditations on the pſalms.

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

MANY authors have preſerved accounts of this Prince's writings. Cardan talks much of his parts and learning: His own Diary gave the ſtill better hopes of his proving a good King, as in ſo green an age He ſeemed reſolved to be acquainted with his ſubjects and his kingdom. Holland affirms * that he not only wrote notes from the lectures or ſermons he heard, but compoſed a moſt elegant comedy,

‖ *Ballard p.* 94, *from the Aſhmolean Collection.*
§ *p.* 36.
* *p.* 27.

the

the title of which was, "The Whore of Baby-"lon." Precious as ſuch a relique would be in the eyes of zealots or antiquarians, I cannot much lament that it is periſhed, or never exiſted.------What an education for a great Prince, to be taught to ſcrible controverſial ribaldry! As elegant as it is ſaid to have been, I queſtion whether it ſurpaſſed the other buffooneries, which engroſſed the theaters of Europe in that and the preceding century: All the ſubjects were religious; all the conduct, farcical. Biſhop Bale, whom I have mentioned, compoſed above twenty of theſe ridiculous interludes.

King Edward wrote beſides,

"The ſum of a conference with the Lord "Admiral," written with his own hand, and extant among the Aſhmolean manuſcripts †.

"A method for the proceedings in the "Council." In his own hand, in the Cotton-library ‡.

† *Tanner p.* 253.
‡ *ib.*

"King Edward the Sixth's own arguments "against ſupremacy. Printed 1682."

He drew himſelf the rough draught of a ſumptuary law, which is preſerved by Strype; and an account of a progreſs he made, which he ſent to one of his particular favorites, called Barnaby Fitzpatrick, then in France ‖. The ſame Author has given ſome ſpecimens of his Latin Epiſtles and Orations, and an account of two books written by him; the firſt before He was twelve years of age, called

"L'encontre les abus du monde;" a tract of thirty-ſeven leaves in French, againſt the abuſes of popery: It is dedicated to the Protector his Uncle, is corrected by his French tutor, and atteſted by him to be of the King's own compoſition. The other preſerved in the library of Trinity College Cambridge, is

"A Tranſlation into French of ſeveral paſ-"ſages of Scripture §."

‖ *Vol.* 2. *p.* 319.
§ *ib. p.* 436.

In

In Tanner may be ſeen a liſt of what letters of this King are extant ¶.

QUEEN MARY.

A FEW devout pieces of her compoſition are preſerved. At the deſire of queen Catherine Parr ſhe began to tranſlate Eraſmus's paraphraſe on St. John, *but being caſt into ſickneſs, partly by overmuch ſtudy in this work, after ſhe had made ſome progreſs therein, She left the doing of the reſt to Dr. Mallet* her Chaplain *. This was in the reign of her Brother. The good Queen dowager was at the expence of procuring a tranſlation and edition of Eraſmus's paraphraſe upon the four Goſpels and the Acts, for the helping of the ignorant multitude towards more knowledge of the holy ſcriptures: And probably had an eye to the converſion of the Princeſs Mary.---------Sufficient reaſon for

¶ *p.* 253.

* *Strype, vol.* 2. *p.* 28.

† Her to relinquiſh it. She would not ſo eaſily have been *caſt into ſickneſs*, had ſhe been employed on the legends of St. Tereſa, or St. Catherine of Siena.

Strype has preſerved three prayers or meditations of hers; the firſt, "Againſt the aſſaults "of vice;" at the end of which ſhe wrote theſe words, "Good Francis [meaning proba-"bly her chaplain Dr. Francis Mallet] pray "that I may have grace to obtain the petitions "contained in this prayer before written: Your "aſſured loving miſtreſs during my life, MARIE." The ſecond, "A meditation touching adverſity," made by her in the year 1549: At the end are theſe words, "Good couſin Capel, I pray you, "as often as you be diſpoſed to read this former "writing, to remember me, and to pray for "me, your loving friend, MARIE." Who this couſin Capel was, does not appear, but probably Sir Henry Capel, or his wife Anne,

† *Soon after her acceſſion, a proclamation was iſſued for calling in, and ſuppreſſing this very book.* Vide Fox's Acts and Monum. p. 1450, 1451.

daughter

daughter of George Manners Lord Roos, whoſe wife Anne was daughter of the Ducheſs of Exeter, Siſter of Edward the Fourth. The third, "A prayer to be read at the hour of death," is doubtful whether of her compoſition ‡.

Eraſmus ſays ‖, that ſhe "ſcripſit benè Latinas "epiſtolas." Whatever her Latin letters were, her French ones are miſerable. Strype has printed one from the Cotton library in anſwer to a haughty mandate from her huſband, when he had a mind to marry the Lady Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy, againſt the Queen's and Princeſs's inclination, in which He bids the former examine her conſcience, whether her repugnance does not proceed from obſtinacy; and inſolently tells her that if any parliament went contrary to this requeſt of his, He ſhould lay the fauſt on her. The mortified Queen in a moſt abject manner and wretched ſtyle, ſubmitting entirely to his will, profeſſes to be more bounden to him than any other wife to a huſband, notwithſtanding his ill-uſuage of her, "dont, ſays

† *Strype, vol.* 3. *p.* 468.
lib. 19. *ep.* 31.

"ſhe

"ſhe, jáy commencée desja d'en taſter trop á "mon grand regret;" and mentions ſome Fryars whom he had ſent to make her conformable, but who propoſed to her "queſtions ſi obſcures, "que mon ſimple entendement ne les pourroit "comprehendre §."

In Foxe's acts and monuments are printed

Eight of her letters to King Edward and the Lords of the Council, on her non-conformity, and on the impriſonment of her chaplain Dr. Mallet.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum are ſeveral more of her letters, extremely curious; one of her delicacy in never having written but to three men; one of affection for her Siſter; one after the death of Anne Boleyn; and one very remarkable of Cromwell to her.

In Heynes's ſtate-papers are two in Spa[illegible] to the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

§ *ib. vol.* 3. *p.* 318. *and append.* 190.

In

In the Bodleian library is a curious Miſſal, which, by a paſſage in her own hand at the beginning of the pſalms, ſeems to have been a preſent to one of her Ladies.

Biſhop Tanner is ſo abſurd as to aſcribe to her, "A hiſtory of her own life and *death*, and "an account of *martyrs* in her reign §."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN the early part of her life, when her ſituation was precarious, and adverſity her lot or her proſpect; in the days, when, as * Camden ſays, King Edward was wont to call her *his ſweet ſiſter Temperance*, this great Princeſs applied much to litterature, and under the celebrated Roger Aſcham made great progreſs in ſeveral languages. Her ready reſponſes in Latin [illegible] the compliments of the univerſity of Cam-

§ *p.* 510.

* *In the preface to his hiſtory.*

bridge,

bridge, many years after ſhe had ceaſed to have learned leiſure, are well known; and her ingenious evaſion of a captious theologic queſtion is ſtill more and deſervedly applauded;

" CHRIST was the word that ſpake it;
" He took the bread and brake it;
" And what that word did make it,
" That I believe and take it †."

This is the liſt of her writings;

" A comment on Plato.

" Two of the Orations of Iſocrates, tranſ-
" lated into Latin.

" A play of Euripides, likewiſe tranſlated
" into Latin.

† *She excelled even in things of a much more trifling nature: There cannot be a ſillier ſpecies of poetry than rebus's; yet of that kind there are few better than the following which Queen Elizabeth made on Mr. Noel;*

" *The word of* denial *and letter of* fifty,
" *Is that Gentleman's name that will never be thri*

Collins in Gainſborough.

" A tranſlation

" A tranſlation of Boethius de conſolatione ‡.

" A tranſlation of the meditations of the " Queen of Navarre." The latter work was printed at London in 1548 ‖.

" One of her Orations at Cambridge" is preſerved in the King's library §.

" Another at Oxford *.

" Another, on a ſecond viſit to that Uni- " verſity †.

" A tranſlation of a dialogue out of Xeno- " phon in Greek, between Hiero, a king, yet " ſome tyme a private perſon, and Simonides a

‡ *Vide Ballard's memoirs, p.* 233.

‖ *Vide Strype, vol.* 2. *p.* 146. *and Ames.*

§ *Caſley's Catal. p.* 199. *and Hollingſhed's Chron. p.* 1206.

* *Wood's Athenæ, vol.* 1. *p.* 289. *This Oration was to expreſs her ſatisfaction at her entertainment: On the ſame occaſion She anſwered a Greek Oration in Greek. Her Orations are printed too in Peck's deſid. Cur. vol.* 2.

† *ib. p.* 306.

" poet, as touching the life of the prince and " private man." This was firſt printed in the year 1743, in N° II. of Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. A ſpecimen of her hand-writing was engraved with it: She ſometimes took the pains to write exceedingly fair.

" Her ſpeech to her laſt Parliament ‡.

" A prayer, compoſed by Her ‖.

" Another for the uſe of her fleet in the great " expedition in 1596 §."

In the King's library is a volume of prayers in French, Italian and Spaniſh, written with her own hand. Hentznerus mentions ſuch an one only in French, written on vellum, and dedicated to her Father in theſe words; " A " treſhaut & treſpuiſſant & redoubté Prince " Henry VIII. de ce nom, Roy d' Angleterre, " de France & d' Irelande, defenſeur de la foy *.

‡ *In Lord Somers's Coll. of Tracts, publiſhed by Cogan, vol.* 4. *p.* 130.

‖ *In Ant. Bacon's papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 18,

§ *ibid.*

* *Engl. edit. p.* 30.

Camden

Camden ſays, that She either read or wrote ſomething every day; that She tranſlated "Sal-"luſt de bello Jugurthino;" and as late as the year 1598, turned into Engliſh the greater part of "Horace de arte poeticâ," and a little treatiſe of "Plutarch de curioſitate †."

"A godly meditation of the Soule, concern-"ing a love towardes Chriſt our Lorde, tranſ-"lated out of French into Engliſh by the right "highe and moſt vertuous Princeſſe, Elizabeth "Queen of England." Black letter, printed by

† *It appears by a letter from the Earl of Eſſex to Sir Francis Bacon, that her Majeſty was not quite indifferent to fame even as an author. Sir Francis being in diſgrace with her on having oppoſed three ſubſidies in the laſt parliament, and the Earl, as he conſtantly did, endeavouring to recommend him again to favour, artfully told the Queen that his ſuit was not ſo much for the good of Bacon, as for her own honour, that thoſe excellent tranſlations of hers might be known to them who could beſt judge of them. Here we ſee this great Woman with all her weakneſſes about her, and in the hands of a man who knew how to humour them.*

Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. 1. p. 121.

H. Denham ‡. This is only a various edition of the meditations of the Queen of Navarre.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum are ſeveral of her Latin letters, one in Italian, and one in Engliſh to the Queen Dowager, ſending her a proſe tranſlation from a French poem, which She calls "The mirrour, or glaſs of the ſinfull ſoul." This letter is followed by her preface to the ſame book, and that by a prayer compoſed by her ‖.

"A curious letter to Lord Burleigh," in Strype's annals §.

"Another of humour, to divert him from "retiring from buſineſs *."

"A very genteel letter written by her when "Princeſs to King Edward, on his deſiring her "picture †."

‡ *Vide Harl. Catal. vol.* 1. *p.* 115.

‖ *p.* 161.

§ *vol.* 3. *p.* 166.

* *Vol.* 4. *p.* 77. *It is re-printed in the life of Burleigh in the Biographia.*

† *Printed in Strype's Memorials, vol.* 2. *p.* 234.

"Six

"Six letters to different perſons." Printed in Peck's deſid. Curioſa ‡.

But She did not only ſhine in proſe; the Author ‖ of a very ſcarce book, entituled, "The Art of Engliſh poeſy," ſays, "but laſt "in recital and firſt in degree is the Queen, "our Sovereign Lady, whoſe learned, delicate, "noble Muſe, eaſily ſurmounteth all the reſt "that have written before her time or ſince, "for ſenſe, ſweetneſs or ſubtilty, be it in ode, "elegy, epigram, or any other kind of poem, "wherein it ſhall pleaſe her Majeſty to employ "her pen, even by as much odds, as her own "excellent eſtate and degree exceedeth all the "reſt of her moſt humble vaſſals." In that collection is one little poem of hers, as there is another in Hentznerus §. A greater inſtance of genius, and that too in Latin, was her extempore reply to an inſolent prohibition delivered

‡ *vol.* 1. *and* 2.
‖ *Puttenham*; *printed at London*, 1589, 4°.
§ *Engl. edit. p.* 66.

to

to her from Philip the Second by his Embaſſador in this tetraſtick;

" Te VETO ne pergas bello defendere Belgas:
" Quæ Dracus eripuit, nunc reſtituantur oportet:
" Quas Pater evertit, jubeo te condere cellas:
" Religio Papæ fac reſtituatur ad unguem."

She inſtantly anſwered with as much ſpirit as She uſed to return his invaſions*,

" Ad Græcas, bone Rex, fient mandata Calendas."

An inſtance of the ſame ſpirit, and a proof that her compoſitions even in the learned tongues were her own, is that rapid piece of eloquence with which She interrupted an inſolent Embaſſador from Poland. " Having ended her Ora-
" tion, She, † Lion-like riſing," ſaith Speed, " daunted the malapert Orator no leſs with

* *Ballard, p.* 227.

† *This draught has been lately worked up into a noble picture*;

" *A lion-port, an awe-commanding face,*
" *Attemper'd ſweet to Virgin grace.*"

Gray's Odes.

" her

" her ſtately port and majeſtic departure, than " with the tartneſs of her princely checks ; and " turning to the train of her attendants, ſaid, " *God's death ! my Lords, I have been forced this* " *day to ſcoure up my old Latin that hath long lain* " *ruſting* ‡." Another time being aſked if She preferred the learning of Buchanan, or of Walter Haddon? She replied, " Buchananum om- " nibus antepono, Haddonum nemini poſt- " pono ‖."

It is known that ſcarce a Church in London but had an epitaph on this illuſtrious Woman, of which many are ſtill exſtant; but § Camden has preſerved one which he calls doleful, but with which, as a moſt perfect example of the Bathos, I ſhall conclude this article:

" The Queen was brought by water to White-
hall;
" At every ſtroake the oars did tears let fall:

‡ *Vide Speed and Ballard.*
‖ *G. S. Worthies of England, p.* 77.
§ *Remains, p.* 388.

" More

" More clung about the barge ; fiſh under water
" Wept out their eyes of pearl, and ſwome blind after.
" I think the Barge-men might with eaſier thighs
" Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes.
" For how ſo-ere, thus much my thoughts have ſcan'd,
" Sh'ad come by water, had She come by land."

JAMES THE FIRST.

IF there are doubts on the genuineneſs of the works of thoſe two champions of the Church, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the Firſt; if ſome Critics have diſcovered that the latter Royal Author ſtole a prayer from the Arcadia; and if the very exiſtence of King Richard's ſonnets is queſtioned; yet there is not the leaſt ſuſpicion that the folio under the reſpectable name of James the Firſt is not of his own compoſition.

Roger Aſcham may have corrected or aſſiſted periods of his illuſtrious pupil; but nobody can imagine

imagine that Buchanan dictated a word of the "Dæmonologia," or of the polite treatiſe, intituled, "A counterblaſt to Tobacco." Quotations, puns, ſcripture, witticiſms, ſuperſtition, oaths, vanity, perogative and pedantry, the ingredients of all his ſacred Majeſty's performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deſerving all the incenſe offerred to ſuch immenſe erudition by the Divines of his age, and the Flatterers of his court. One remark I cannot avoid making: The King's Speech is always ſuppoſed by Parliament to be the Speech of the Miniſter: How cruel would it have been on King James's Miniſters, if that interpretation had prevailed in his reign!

Beſides his Majeſty's proſe-works printed in folio, we have a ſmall collection of his poetry, under this title, "His Majeſty's poetical Exer-"ciſes at vacant hours. Edinb." In the preface he condeſcends to make an excuſe for their incorrectneſs, as having been written in his youth, and from his having no time to reviſe them afterwards, ſo that "when his ingyne and "age could, his affaires and faſcherie would

" not permit him to correct them, ſcarſlie but " at ſtolen moments He having the leaſure to " blenk upon any paper:" However he bribes the Reader's approbation, by promiſing if theſe are well received, to preſent him with his Apocalyps and Pſalms. This little tract contains, " The Furies, and the Lepanto." His Majeſty wrote other poetical pieces, particularly " An Encomium on Sir Philip Sidney."

CHARLES THE FIRST.

THE works of this Prince are collected and publiſhed together in a volume, intituled, " Reliquiæ ſacræ Carolinæ, or the " works of that great Monarch and glorious " Martyr King Charles the Firſt, both civil " and ſacred." Printed by Sam. Brown at the Hague; without date. This collection, beſides the famous Εικων Βασιλικη, contains ſeveral of his ſpeeches, letters, and meſſages for peace; his anſwer to a declaration of the Commons; the papers which paſſed between his Majeſty and Mr. Henderſon at Newcaſtle, concerning

concerning the alteration of Church-government; the papers on the ſame ſubject exchanged between the King and the Miniſters at Newport; and the prayers which he uſed in his ſufferings, and delivered immediately before his death to Biſhop Juxon.

I ſhall not enter into the controverſy whether the Εικων Βασιλικη was compoſed by King Charles or not; a full account of that diſpute may be found in the † general Dictionary. For the reſt of the papers mentioned above, there is no doubt but the greater part were of his own inditing. His ſtyle was peculiar and the ſame: It was formed between a certain portion of ſenſe, adverſity, dignity, and perhaps a little inſincerity. He had ſtudied the points diſputed between the Proteſtants, Papiſts, and Sectaries; and the troubles of his reign dipped him ſo deep in thoſe diſcuſſions, that between leiſure and neceſſity he may well be believed to have thrown together the cheif papers included in this volume; to which may be added, that his Ene-

† *vol.* 3. *p.* 359.

mies did not often indulge him in the aſſiſtance of many or able Clergymen of his own.

Beſides theſe pieces we have "His Majeſty's "reaſons againſt the pretended juriſdiction of "the High-Court of Juſtice, which He intend-"ed to deliver in writing on Monday, Jan. 22d. "1648. Faithfully tranſcribed out of the "original Copy under the King's own hand ‡."

"A Letter to the Marquis of Newcaſtle ‖."

Several of his Letters manuſcript are extant in private hands.

His Majeſty likewiſe tranſlated § "Biſhop "Saunderſon's lectures de juramenti promiſ-"ſorii obligatione," which he deſired Biſhop Juxon, Dr. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert to compare with the Original. This tranſlation was printed in 8vo. at London, 1655. A man who ſtudies caſes of Conſcience ſo intimately, is probably an honeſt man; but at

‡ *General Dictionary, vol.* 9. *p.* 62.
‖ *Vide Somers's tracts, vol.* 4. *p.* 168.
§ *Peck's deſid. Curioſ. vol.* 2. *lib.* 8. *p.* 1.

leaſt

leaſt he ſtudies them in hopes of finding that he need not be ſo very honeſt, as he thought. Oliver Cromwell, who was not quite ſo ſcrupulous, knew, that caſuiſtry is never wanted for the obſervance of an oath, it may to the breach of it: Had he truſted the King, his Majeſty would probably not have contented himſelf with Dr. Saunderſon, but would have ſought ſome Caſuiſt who teaches, That Faith is not to be kept with Rebels.

JAMES THE SECOND.

THE only genius of the Line of STUART, CHARLES THE SECOND, was no Author; unleſs we allow him to have compoſed the two ſimple papers found in his ſtrong-box after his death: But they are univerſally ſuppoſed to have been given to him as a compendious excuſe for his embracing doctrines, which he was too idle to examine, too thoughtleſs to remember, and too ſenſible to have believed on reflection. His Brother James wrote

"Memoirs

" Memoirs of his own Life and Campaigns to " the Reſtoration :" The original in Engliſh is preſerved in the Scotch College at Paris; but the King himſelf in 1696, to oblige the Cardinal de Bouillon, made an extract of it in two books in French, chiefly with a view to what related to Marſhal Turenne. This piece is printed at the end of " Ramſay's " Life of that Hero."

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THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

HENGHAM.
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NOBLE AUTHORS.

Sir *JOHN OLDCASTLE*, LORD COBHAM.

THE abolition of taſte and litterature were not the ſlighteſt abuſes proceeding from Popery; the revival of Letters was one of the principal ſervices effected by the Reformation. The Romiſh Clergy feared that if men read, they would think:-----It is no leſs true, that the moment they thought, they wrote. The firſt Author, as well as the firſt Martyr among our Nobility, was Sir John Oldcaſtle, called the good Lord Cobham: A man whoſe virtues made him a reformer, whoſe valour a martyr, whoſe martyrdom an enthuſiaſt. He

was in great eſteem with Henry the Fifth, and had ſerved him with great zeal, at a time when the Church was lighting it's holy fires for Lollards, or the diſciples of Wicliff. Henry at firſt with ſenſe and goodneſs reſiſted inſinuations againſt the Lord Cobham, whom he tried to ſave by gentle exhortations: But as the Peer was firm, it naturally made the Prince weak, and he delivered the Hero over to the Inquiſitors. Lord Cobham was impriſoned but eſcaped. The Clergy however with great zeal for the royal perſon informed the King then lying at Eltham, that 20,000 Lollards were aſſembled at St. Giles's for the deſtruction of him and his brothers. The brave young Monarch immediately headed a troop, and arriving at ten at night at the ſign of the Axe without Biſhopſgate, took the man of the houſe and ſeven others priſoners, which cloſed his firſt campaign. Fourſcore more were ſeized about St. Giles's, and ſome of them being induced [as Rapin gueſſes] to confeſs a deſign of murdering the royal family, and make the Lord Cobham Protector, the King no longer doubted of the conſpiracy, but ordered about half of them to be executed, and iſſued a proclamation

clamation for apprehending Cobham, who was all this time concealed in Wales. The King, who was Lollard enough himſelf to caſt a rapacious eye on the revenues of the Clergy, was diverted by a free gift, and by a perſuaſion to undertake the conqueſt of France, to which kingdom they aſſured him he had undoubted right: When He thought he had any to the crown of England, the other followed of courſe. In ſuch reciprocal intercourſe of acts of amity, heretics were naturally abandoned to their perſecutors. The conqueſt of France ſoon followed, and the ſurprizal of Lord Cobham, after a very valiant reſiſtance, in which he was wounded. Being examined before the Duke of Bedford, He would have expatiated on his faith, but the Cheif Juſtice moved "That they ſhould not ſuffer him to "ſpend the time ſo vainly in moleſting of the "nobles of the realm." Not being indulged to ſpeak on what he was accuſed, and naturally provoked by the ingratitude and weakneſs of Henry, the ſtout Lord avowed allegiance to king Richard; his ſentence and execution ſoon followed. He died intreating Sir Thomas Er-

pingham, that if he ſaw him riſe from death to life the third day, He would procure that his Sect might be in peace and quiet †.

He wrote,

"Twelve concluſions, addreſſed to the Par-
"liament of England.

"The complaints of the Countryman ‡.

"His confeſſion and abjuration;" but this piece is believed to be, and certainly was a forgery.

JOHN TIPTOFT,
EARL of WORCESTER.

IN thoſe rude ages when valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, when metaphyſical ſophiſtries and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin were the higheſt endow-

† *Stowe, p.* 356.
‡ *Tanner, p.* 561.

ments

ments and prerogatives of the Clergy; and when * "it was enough for noblemen's ſons "to wind their horn, and carry their hawke "fair, and leave ſtudy and learning to the "children of mean people;" it is no wonder that our old peers produced no larger nor more elegant compoſitions than the inſcription on the ſword of the brave Earl of Shrewſbury,

"Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos †."

It *is* ſurprizing that the turbulent times of Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, ſhould have given to the learned world ſo accompliſhed a Lord as the Earl of Worceſter. He early taſted of the Muſes fountain, diſpenſed in more copious ſtreams over Europe by the diſcovery of Printing in 1440. Pope Nicholas the Fifth patronized the new Art; and the

* *A Nobleman's ſpeech to Rich. Pace, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.*

Biographia, vol. 2. p. 1236.

† *Others give it,* "*Sum Talboti pro vincere inimico meo.*"

Camden's Remains.

torrent

torrent of learned men that was poured upon Italy by the taking of Conſtantinople in 1453, by Mahomet the Second, revived the Arts and the purity of the almoſt-forgotten Tongues. The celebrated Æneas Sylvius, then on the throne of Rome by the name of Pius the Second, encouraged Learning by his munificence and example. One of his brighteſt imitators and cotemporaries was John Tiptoft Earl of Worceſter, who was born at Everton in Cambridgeſhire, and educated at ‡ Baliol College in Oxford; though Antony Wood, a ſedulous embalmer of far leſs illuſtrious authors, makes no mention of him. He was Son of the Lord Tibetot, or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a Viſcount and Earl of Worceſter by King Henry the Sixth, and appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. By King Edward the Fourth he was made Knight of the Garter, and conſtituted Juſtice of North-Wales for life. Dugdale, who is more ſparing of titles to him than our other Writers, ſays he was ſoon after made Conſtable of the Tower for life, and twice Treaſurer of the King's Ex-

‡ *Leland de Script. Brit. vol.* 2. *p.* 475.

chequer:

chequer: But ‖ other Hiſtorians ſay he was Lord High Conſtable, and twice Lord Treaſurer, the firſt time, according to Lud. Carbo, at twenty-five years old; and again Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Clarence. But whatever diſpute there may be about his titles in the State, there is no doubt but He was eminently at the head of Litterature, and ſo maſterly an Orator, that He drew tears from the eyes of the before-mentioned Pope Pius by an Oration which he pronounced before him when he viſited Rome through a curioſity of ſeeing the Vatican library, after he had reſided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchaſes of books §: This was on his return from a * pilgrimage to Jeruſalem; which holy expedition is attributed by a † modern Writer to the ſuſpenſe

‖ *Ames. Britiſh Librarian. Bale, &c.*

§ *He is ſaid to have given MSS. to the value of* 500 *marks to the Univerſity of Oxford.*

Tanner's Biblioth. Brit. p. 715.

* *He had before this diſtinguiſhed himſelf by clearing the Seas from Pirates. Vide* Leland.

† *G. S. Worthies of England, p.* 88.

of

of his Lordſhip's mind between gratitude to King Henry and loyalty to King Edward------ But he ſeems not to have been much embaraſſed with the former, conſidering how greatly He had profited of King Edward's favour. It is certain that the rapid Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick did not aſcribe much gratitude to the Earl of Worceſter, and that the Earl did not confide much in any merit of that ſort, for abſconding during the ſhort reſtoration of Henry, and being taken concealed in a tree in Weybridge-Foreſt in Huntingdonſhire, he was brought to London, accuſed of ‡ cruelty in his adminiſtration of Ireland, particularly towards

‡ *Leland owns that he had exerted himſelf too ſeverely againſt ſome Yorkiſts, which drew down the vengeance of that party on him*, p. 479. *In Sir Richard Cox's Hiſtory of Ireland it is ſaid*, "*That* "*the Earl of Worceſter was ſent over in* 1467, *and* "*held a Parliament at Drogheda, in which the* "*Earls of Deſmond and Kildare were attainted, on* "*an accuſation of having aſſiſted the King's Ene-* "*mies in that country; but that the Iriſh affirm* "*it was in revenge for Deſmond's undervaluing his* "*Majeſty's match with Elizabeth Gray, and that* "*as ſoon as Deſmond, the great Earl, was beheaded,* "*Kildare was pardoned and left Deputy by Tiptoft,* "*who returned to England.*" Pages 169, 170, 171.

two

two infant Sons of the Earl of Deſmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower 1470. Hall and Hollingſhead ſpeak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favorable writers aſcribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed it was an unwonted ſtrain of tenderneſs in a Man ſo little ſcrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death ſo great a Peer, for ſome inhumanity to the children of an Iriſh Lord; nor does one conceive why He ſought for ſo remote a crime-----He was not often ſo delicate. Tiptoft ſeems to have been puniſhed by Warwick for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry.

This Earl of Worceſter, ‖ "which," as Caxton his printer, who was much enamoured of him, ſays, "in his tyme flowred in vertue "and cunnyng, and to whom he knew none "lyke emonge the Lordes of the temporalitie "in ſcience and moral vertue," tranſlated

‖ *Ames on Printing in his account of Caxton, p.* 26. *and ſeq.*

"Cicero de amicitiâ," and "Two Declara-
"tions made by Publius Cornelius Scipio, and
"Gayus Flamyneus, rivals for the love of
"Lucrece," which he dedicated to Edward the Fourth, and wrote ſome other orations and epiſtles; and engliſhed "Cæſar's Commen-
"taries," as touching Britiſh affairs; which verſion was publiſhed without name of Printer, place or date, but was ſuppoſed to be printed by John Raſtell, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

In the ſixth of Edward the Fourth, he drew up "Orders for the placing of the Nobility
"in all proceedings§." And, "Orders and
"Statutes for Juſts and Triumphs*." In the Aſhmolean Collection † are the following, "Ordinances, Statutes and Rules, made by
"John Tiptoft Erle of Worceſter and Conſta-
"ble of England, by the King's Command-
"ment at Windſore‡, to be obſerved in all

§ *MS. Cotton Tiber.* E. viii. 35.
* *ibid.* 40.
† *MS.* 763.
‡ 29 *Maii. 6th Edward the Fourth.*

"manner

"manner of Juſtes of Peirs within the Realm "of England, &c." He is alſo ſaid to have written "A Petition againſt the ‖ Lollards;" and "An Oration to the Citizens of Padua §."*

In the manuſcripts belonging to the Cathedral of Lincoln is a volume of ſome twenty epiſtles, of which four are written by our Earl, and the reſt addreſſed to Him *.

"O good bleſſed Lord God!" ſaith Caxton, "what grete loſſe was it of that noble, vertuous, "and well-diſpoſed Lord! &c. and what wor-"ſhip had he at Rome in the preſence of our "holy Fader the Pope! And ſo in all other "places unto his deth; at which deth every "man that was there might lern to dye, and "take his deth paciently. ‡ The axe then did "at one blow cut off more learning than was "left in the heads of all the ſurviving No-"bility."

‖ *Fuller's Ch. Hiſt.* iv. 162.

§ *Tanner, p.* 716.

* *Tanner, p.* 717.

‡ *G. S. ubi ſupra.*

ANTONY WIDVILLE,

EARL RIVERS.

THOUGH Caxton knew "none like "to the Erle of Worceſter," and though the Author laſt quoted thinks that all learning in the Nobility periſhed with Tiptoft, yet there flouriſhed at the ſame period a noble Gentleman, by no means inferior to him in learning and politeneſs, in birth his equal, by alliance his ſuperior, greater in feats of arms, and in pilgrimages more abundant: This was Antony Widville Earl Rivers, Lord Scales and Newſells, Lord of the Iſle of Wight, "defenſeur "and directeur of the cauſes Apoſtolique for "our holy Fader the Pope in this royame of "Englond, and Uncle and Governour to my "Lord Prince of Wales‡."

‡ *Caxton in Ames's Catal. p.* 14.

He

He was Son of Sir Richard Widville by Jaqueline of Luxemburgh Ducheſs-dowager of Bedford, and brother of the fair Lady Gray, who captivated that Monarch of Pleaſure Edward the Fourth. When about ſeventeen years of age He was taken by force from Sandwich with his Father, and carried to Calais by ſome of the oppoſite faction. The credit of his Siſter, the countenance and example of his Prince, the boiſterouſneſs of the times, nothing ſoftened, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable Lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious Brother-in-law, without his weakneſſes; as brave as the Heroes of either Roſe, without their ſavageneſs; ſtudious in the intervals of buſineſs, and devout after the manner of thoſe whimſical times, when men challenged others whom they never ſaw, and went bare-foot to viſit ſhrines in countries of which they had ſcarce a map. In ſhort, Lord Antony was, ‖ as Sir Thomas More ſays, "Vir, haud "facile diſcernas, manuve aut conſilio promp-"tior."

‖ *In vitâ Rich. III.*

He

§ He diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as a Warrior and a Stateſman: The Lancaſtrians making an inſurrection in Northumberland, he attended the King into thoſe parts, and was a cheif Commander at the ſeige of Alnwick-Caſtle; ſoon after which he was elected into the Order of the Garter. In the tenth of the ſame reign He defeated the Duke of Clarence and Warwick in a ſkirmiſh near Southampton, and prevented their ſeizing a great Ship called the Trinity belonging to that Earl. He attended the King into Holland on the change of the Scene, returned with him, and had a great ſhare in his victories, and was conſtituted Governor of Calais, and Captain-general of all the King's forces by ſea and land. He had before been ſent Embaſſador to negotiate a marriage between the King's Siſter and the Duke of Burgundy; and in the ſame Character concluded a treaty between King Edward and the Duke of Bretagne. On Prince Edward being created Prince of Wales, He was appointed his Governor,

§ *Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol.* 2. *p.* 231.

and

and had a grant of the Office of Cheif Butler of England; and was even on the point of attaining the high honour of eſpouſing the Scottiſh Princeſs, Siſter of King James the Third; the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Lord privy-ſeal, and Sir Edward Widville, being diſpatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage.

‡ A remarkable event of this Earl's life was a perſonal victory He gained in a tournament over Antony Count de la Roche, called the Baſtard of Burgundy, natural Son of Duke Philip the Good. This illuſtrious encounter was performed in a ſolemn and moſt magnificent Tilt held for that purpoſe in Smithfield: Our Earl was the Challenger; and from the date of the year and the affinity of the perſon challenged, this ceremony was probably in honour of the afore-mentioned marriage of the Lady Margaret the King's Siſter, with Charles the Hardy, laſt Duke of Burgundy. Nothing could be better adapted to the humour of the age, and to the union of that Hero and Virago,

‡ *Dugdale ubi ſupra, and Biogr. Brit. p.* 1231.

than

than a ſingle combat between two of their near relations. In the Biographia Britannica is a long account extracted from a curious manuſcript of this tournament, for which letters of ſafe conduct were granted by the King, as appears from Rymer's Fædera; the title of which are, "Pro Baſtardo Burgundiæ ſuper punctis "armorum perficiendis." At theſe Juſts the Earl of Worceſter (before-mentioned) preſided as Lord High Conſtable, and atteſted the Queen's giving *The Flower of Souvenance* to the Lord Scales, as a charge to undertake the enterprize, and his delivery of it to Cheſter-Herald, that he might carry it over to be touched by the Baſtard, in token of his accepting the challenge. This prize was a collar of gold with the rich flower of Souvenance enamelled, and was faſtened above the Earl's knee by ſome of the Queen's Ladies on the Wedneſday after the Feaſt of the Reſurrection. The Baſtard, attended by four-hundred Lords, Knights, Squires and Heralds, landed at Graveſend; and at Blackwall He was met by the Lord High Conſtable with ſeven barges, and a galley full of attendance, richly covered with

with cloth of gold and arras. The King proceeded to London; in Fleet-ſtreet the Champions ſolemnly met in his preſence; and the palaces of the Biſhops of Saliſbury and Ely were appointed to lodge theſe brave Sons of holy church; as St. Paul's Cathedral was for holding a chapter for the ſolution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The timber and workmanſhip of the liſts coſt above 200 marks. The pavilions, trappings, *&c.* were ſumptuous in proportion. Yet, however weighty the expence, the Queen could not but think it well beſtowed, when She had the ſatisfaction of beholding her Brother victorious in ſo ſturdy an encounter; the ſpike in the front of the Lord Scales's horſe having run into the noſtril of the Baſtard's horſe, ſo that He reared an end and threw his rider to the ground. The generous conqueror diſdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat, but the Baſtard refuſed to fight any more on horſe-back. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the ſport waxing warm, the King gave the ſignal to part them.

Earl Rivers had his ſhare of his Siſter's afflictions as well as of her triumphs; but making a right uſe of adverſity, and underſtanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain in 1473, He ſailed from Southampton, and for ſometime was "full "vertuouſly occupied in goyng of pilgrimagis "to St. James in Galice, to Rome, and to "Seint Nicholas de Bar in Puyle, and other "diverſe holy places. Alſo He procured and "got of our holy Fader the Pope a greet and "large indulgence and grace unto the chapel of "our Lady of the Piewe by St. Stephen's at "Weſtmenſtre *."

The diſmal cataſtrophe of this accompliſhed Lord, in the forty-firſt year of his age, is well known:

"----------Rivers, Vaughan and Gray †,
"E'er this lie ſhorter by the heads at Pomfret."

The

* *Ames, p.* 14.

† *Queen Elizabeth Gray is deſervedly pitied for loſing her two Sons, but the royalty of their birth has ſo engroſſed the attention of Hiſtorians, that they*

The works of this gallant and learned perſon were;

I. "The dictes and ſayinges of the Philoſo-"phers; tranſlated out of Latyn into Frenſhe "by a worſhipful man called Meſſire Jehan de "Teonville, Provoſt of Paris;" and from thence rendered into Engliſh by our Lord Rivers, who ſailing to the Spaniſh Jubilee, "and "lackyng ſyght of all londes, the wynde being "good and the weder fayr, thenne for a recrea-"cyon and paſſyng of tyme, had delyte and "axed to rede ſome good hiſtorye. A wor-"ſhipfull gentylman called Lowys de Bretaylles," lent him the above-mentioned treatiſe, which when he had "heided and looked upon, as he

they never reckon into the number of her misfortunes the murder of this her ſecond Son Sir Richard Gray. It is as remarkable how ſlightly the death of our Earl Rivers is always mentioned, though a Man inveſted with ſuch high offices of truſt and dignity; and how much we dwell on the execution of the Lord Chamberlain Haſtings, a man in every light his inferior. In truth the generality draw their ideas of Engliſh ſtory from the tragic rather than the hiſtoric authors.

" had tyme and ſpace, he gaaf thereto a veray " affection; and in ſpecial by cauſe of the " holſom and ſwete ſaynges of the Paynems, " which is a glorious fair myrrour to all good " Chriſten people to behold and underſtonde." And afterwards being appointed Governor to the Prince, He undertook this tranſlation for the uſe and inſtruction of his royal pupil. The book is ſuppoſed to be the ſecond ever printed in England by ‡ Caxton; at leaſt the firſt which he printed at Weſtminſter, being dated November 18, 1477. A fair Manuſcript of this tranſlation, with an illumination repreſenting the Earl introducing Caxton to Edward the Fourth, his Queen and the Prince, is preſerved in the Archbiſhop's library at Lambeth.

The moſt remarkable circumſtance attending this book is the galantry of the Earl, who omitted to tranſlate part of it, becauſe it contained ſarcaſms of Socrates againſt the fair Sex: And it is no leſs remarkable that his Printer ventured to tranſlate the ſatire, and add it to

‡ *Ames, p.* 9.

his

his Lordſhip's performance; yet with an apology for his preſumption ‖.

II. "The moral proverbs of Chriſtian of "Pyſe;" another tranſlation §. The Authoreſs Chriſtina was daughter of Thomas of Piſa, otherwiſe called of Boulogne, whither her Father removed; and though She ſtiled herſelf a Woman Ytalien, yet She wrote in French, and flouriſhed about the year 1400. In this tranſlation the Earl diſcovered new talents, turning the work into a poem of two hundred and three lines, the greateſt part of which He contrived to make conclude with the Letter *E:* An inſtance at once of his Lordſhip's application, and of the bad taſte of an age, which had witticiſms and whims to ſtruggle with as well as ignorance. It concludes with two ſtanzas of ſeven lines each, beginning thus;

"The grete vertus of our Elders notable
"Ofte to remembre is thing profitable;

‖ *Ames, and the Britiſh librarian.*
§ *Ames, p.* 12.

"An

" An happy hous is, where dwelleth Prudence,
" For where She is, raiſon is in preſence, &c.

EXPLICIT.

" Of theſe ſayynges Criſtyne was the aucture ſſe,
" Which in makyn had ſuch intelligence,
" That thereof She was mireur and maiſtreſſe ;
" Her werkes teſtifie thexperience ;
" In Frenſh languaige was written this ſentence ;
" And thus engliſhed doth hit reherſe
" Antoin Widevylle therle Ryvers."

Caxton inſpired by his Patron's muſe, concludes the work thus ;

" Go thou litil quayer and recommaund me
" Unto the good grace of my ſpecial Lorde
" Therle Ryveris, for I have emprinted the
" At his commandement, following evry worde
" His copye, as his ſecretarie can recorde ;
" At Weſtmeſtre, of Feverer the xx day,
" And of kyng Edward the xvii yere vraye.

" Emprinted by CAXTON
" In Feverer the colde Seaſon."

III. The book named "Cordial, or Memo-"rare noviſſima;" * a third tranſlation from the French; the original author not named: Begun to be printed by Caxton "the morn "after the purification of our bliſſid Lady in "the yere 1478, which was the daye of Seint "Blaſe, biſhop and martir; and finiſhed on the "even of thannunciation of our ſaid bleſſid "Lady in the xix yere of Kyng Edward the "Fourth, 1480." By which it ſeems that Caxton was above two years in printing this book. It does not appear that he publiſhed any other work in that period; yet he was generally more expeditious; but the new Art did not, or could not multiply it's productions, as it does now in it's maturity.

Theſe are all the remains of this illuſtrious Lord, though, as Caxton ſays, "notwith-"ſtonding the greet labours and charges he "had in the ſervice of the Kyng and of my "ſaid Lord Prince, which hath be to him no

* *Ames, p.* 13.

"little

" little thought and biſineſs, yet over that, " tenrich his vertuous diſpoſition, he put him " in devoyr at all tymes, when he might have " a leyſer, which was but ſtarte mete, to tranſ- " late diverſe bookes out of Frenſh into Engliſh." He then mentions thoſe I have recited, and adds,

IV. " Over that hath made divers balade " ayenſt the ſeven dedely ſynnes †."

It is obſervable with what timidity and lowlineſs young Learning ventured to unfold her recent pinions, how little She dared to raiſe herſelf above the ground. We have ſeen that Earl Tiptoft and Earl Rivers, the reſtorers and patrons of ſcience in this country, contented themſelves with tranſlating the works of others; the latter condeſcending even to tranſlate a tranſlation. But we muſt remember how ſcarce books were; how few of the Claſſic ſtandards were known, and how much leſs underſtood. Whoever conſiders the account which Caxton gives of his meeting " with the lytyl book in

† *Ames*, *p.* 14.

" Frenſhe,

"Frenſhe, tranſlated out of Latyn by that "noble Poete and grete Clerke Virgyle," will not wonder that Invention did not exert itſelf. Whatever was tranſlated, was new and a real preſent to the age. Invention operates only where there is no pattern, or where all patterns are exhauſted. He, who in the dawn of ſcience made a verſion of Chriſtina of Piſa, in it's vigorous maturity would tranſlate Monteſquiou -------- and, I truſt, not in metre!

I have dwelled the longer on the articles of theſe two Lords, as they are very ſlightly known, and as I think their country in a great meaſure indebted to them for the reſtoration of Learning. The countenance, the example of men in their ſituation muſt have operated more ſtrongly than the attempts of an hundred Profeſſors, Benedictines, and Commentators. The ſimilitude of their ſtudies was terminated by too fatal a reſemblance in their cataſtrophe!

NICHOLAS
LORD *VAUX*

SEEMS to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry the Seventh, and to the court of Henry the Eighth in it's more joyous days, before Queens, Miniſters, Peers, and Martyrs, embrued ſo many ſcaffolds with their blood. William Vaux his Father had forfeited his fortunes in the cauſe of Henry the Sixth: They were reſtored to the Son with the honour of Knight-hood on his fighting ſtoutly at the battle of Stoke againſt the Earl of Lincoln, on the ſide of Henry the Seventh. In the ſeventeenth of that reign, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the brave young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold ſo thick and maſſive, that excluſive of the ſilk and furs, it was valued at a thouſand pounds: About his neck he wore a collar

collar of *SS.* weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles. In thoſe days it not only required great bodily ſtrength to ſupport the weight of their cumberſome armour; their very luxury of apparel for the drawing-room would oppreſs a ſyſtem of modern muſcles! In the firſt of Henry the Eighth, Vaux was made lieutenant of the caſtle of Guiſnes in Picardy; and in the fifth of that reign was at the ſeige of Therouenne. In the tenth year He was one of the Embaſſadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French King; and ſoon after in commiſſion for preparing the famous interview between thoſe Monarchs near Guiſnes. Theſe martial and feſtival talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who in his fifteenth year created Sir Nicholas a Baron at the palace of Bridewell: But he lived not long to enjoy the ſplendor of this favour. Departing this life in 1523; he founded chantries for the ſouls of his anceſtors, portioned his three daughters with five hundred pounds a-piece for their marriages, and to his Sons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gere, except cloth

of gold, cloth of ſilver, and tiſſue *. A battle, a pageant, an embaſſy, a ſuperſtitious will, compoſe the hiſtory of moſt of the great men of that age: But our Peer did not ſtop there: He had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which ſome ſamples are extant in "The Paradiſe of dainty devices †." An author ‡, who wrote nearer to thoſe times, ſays, "that his Lordſhip's fancy lay cheifly in "the facility of his metre, and the aptneſs of "his deſcriptions, ſuch as he takes upon him "to make; namely in ſundry of his ſongs, "wherein He ſheweth the counterfeit-action "very lively and pleaſantly." In Antony Wood ‖ may be ſeen the titles of ſome of his ſonnets, and the ſame author ſays that there goes a doleful ditty alſo under his name, beginning thus, "I loath that I did love, *&c.*" which was thought by ſome to be made upon his death-bed.

* *Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 19. *Dugdale, vol.* 2. *p.* 304. *Tanner, p.* 731.

† *Publiſhed by Rich. Edwards. Vide Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 152.

‡ *Art of Engliſh poeſy.*

‖ *vol.* 1. *p.* 19.

JOHN

JOHN BOURCHIER,

LORD BERNERS,

GRANDSON and heir of a Lord of the ſame name, who was deſcended from Thomas of Woodſtock Duke of Gloceſter, and had been Knight of the Garter and Conſtable of Windſor-Caſtle under Edward the Fourth *. Our Lord John was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of the Duke of York, ſecond Son of Edward the Fourth, and was firſt known by quelling an inſurrection in Cornwall and Devonſhire under the conduct of Michael Joſeph a blackſmith in 1495 †, which recommended him to the favour of Henry the Seventh. He was Captain of the Pioneers at the ſeige of Therouenne under Henry the Eighth, by whom He was made Chancellor of

* *Blomfield's Hiſt. of Norf. vol.* 3. *p.* 100.

† *Ant. Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 34.

the

the Exchequer for life, Lieutenant of Calais and the marches, ‡ appointed to conduct the Lady Mary, the King's Siſter, into France on her marriage with Louis the Twelfth, and with whom [Hen. viii.] he had the rare felicity of continuing in favour eighteen years. He died in 1532, leaving his gown of damaſk-tawney furred with jennets to his natural Son Humphrey Bourchier; and certain legacies to two other illegitimate Sons, having had only two Daughters by his Wife Catherine, Daughter of John Duke of Norfolk; from one of which Ladies is deſcended the preſent Lady Baroneſs Berners, whoſe right to that title, which had long lain in obſcurity, was clearly made out and recovered by the late Peter Leneve Eſq; Norroy.

Lord Berners, by the command of King Henry, ‖ tranſlated "Froiſſart's Chronicle," which was printed in 1525, by Richard Pinſon, the fifth on the liſt of Engliſh Printers, and Scholar of Caxton.

‡ *Dugd. Baron. vol.* 2. *p.* 133.

‖ *Ames in Pinſon, p.* 125.

Others

Others of his works were a whimſical medley of tranſlations from French, Italian and Spaniſh novels, which ſeem to have been the mode then, as they were afterwards in the reign of Charles the Second,

When ev'ry flow'ry courtier wrote romance.

Theſe were, "The life of Sir Arthur, an "Armorican Knight §; The famous exploits "of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux*; Marcus Au-"relius †; aud The caſtle of Love ‡." He

§ *Lord Oxford had one of theſe, with this title,* "*The Hiſtory of the moſt noble and valyaunt* "*Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine, tranſlated* "*out of Frenche by John Bourgcher, Knyght,* "*Lord Barners.*" *Black letter.*

Vide Harleian Catal. vol. 3. p. 32.

* *At the deſire of the Earl of Huntingdon; it paſſed through three editions.* Tanner, p. 116.

† *Ames, p.* 169. *This was undertaken at the deſire of his Nephew Sir Francis Bryan.* Tann. ib.

‡ *Dedicated to the Lady of Sir Nicholas Carew, at whoſe deſire he tranſlated it from the Spaniſh.*

Tanner, ib.

compoſed

compoſed alſo a book "of the duties of the in-"habitants of Calais;" and a comedy, intituled, "Ite in Vineam ‖," which is mentioned in none of our catalogues of Engliſh plays: Antony Wood ſays it was uſually acted at Calais after Veſpers ¶.

Lord Berners died at Calais 1532, aged 63.

GEORGE BOLEYN,

VISCOUNT ROCHFORD,

THE unfortunate Brother of Anne Boleyn; raiſed by her greatneſs, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her diſgrace. He was accuſed of too intimate familiarity with his Siſter, by a moſt infamous woman his wife, who continued a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the three ſucceeding Queens, till her ad-

‖ *Bale, cent.* 9. *p.* 706.

¶ *vol.* 1. *p.* 33.

miniſtring

miniſtring * to the pleaſures of the laſt of them, Catherine Howard, brought that ſentence on her, which her malice or jealouſy had drawn on her Lord and her Siſter-in-law. The weightieſt proof againſt them was his having been ſeen to whiſper the Queen one morning as She was in bed †. But that could make inceſt, where

* *Honeſt Stowe has preſerved a converſation between Anne of Cleves and this Lady Rochford, in which the arch ſimplicity of the former, and the petulant curioſity of the latter are very remarkable. The Lady Eleanor Rutland, the Lady Katherine Edgcumbe, and Lady Rochford, were ſifting to know whether her Majeſty was breeding: The Queen fairly owned,* "*That the King when they* "*went to bed, took her by the hand, kiſſed her and* "*bid her,* Good-night, Sweet-heart; *and in* "*the morning, kiſſed her, and bid her,* Farewell, "Darling; *And is not this enough? Quoth her* "*Majeſty.*" Stowe's Annals, p. 578.

† *The poor Queen had ſo little idea of guilt, or of what She was accuſed, that on her firſt commitment to the tower, She exclaimed tenderly,* "*Oh! where is my ſweet Brother?*" *The Lieutenant willing to ſpare her a new ſhock, replied, without telling her that the Lord Rochford was committed too,* "*That he left him at York-place.*" Strype, vol. I. p. 280. *The Author of Engliſh*

where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three embaſſies to France, his being made Governor of Dover and the cinque Ports, and his ſubſcribing the famous declaration to Clement the Seventh. Like Earl Rivers, He roſe by the exaltation of his Siſter; like him, was innocently ſacrificed on her account; and like him ſhowed that the luſtre of his ſituation did not make him neglect to add accompliſhments of his own.

Antony Wood ſays he was much adored at court, eſpecially by the female ſex, for his admirable diſcourſe and ſymmetry of body; which one may well believe; the King and the Lady Rochford would ſcarce have ſuſpected the Queen of inceſt, unleſs her Brother had had uncommon allurements in his perſon.

Worthies, tells a Story which I have found no where elſe; That on Jane Seymour's firſt coming to court, Queen Anne ſnatched at a jewel pendent about this Jane's neck, and hurt her own hand with the violence She uſed.--------She was ſtruck with finding it the King's picture. Page 848.

Wood

Wood aſcribes to him

Several poems, ſongs and ſonnets, with other things of the like nature.

Bale calls them "Rythmos elegantiſſimos," lib. 1. But none of his works are come down to us, unleſs any of the anonymous pieces, publiſhed along with the Earl of Surrey's poems, be of his compoſition.

JOHN LORD *LUMLEY*,

SON of Richard Lord Lumley *, was the ſeventh Baron of that family, and an eminent warrior in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Being about the age of twenty-one in the fifth of that King, He carried a conſiderable force to the Earl of Surrey at York, and was a principal commander at Flodden-field, where He diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great

* *Vide Dugdale and Collins's Peerages.*

bravery. He was preſent at moſt of the interviews between his maſter and foreign Monarchs, which ſo much delighted that Prince and his Hiſtorians; and again ſerved againſt the Scots in the fifteenth of that King. He was one of the Barons who ſigned the memorable letter to Clement the Seventh, threatning him with the loſs of his ſupremacy in England, unleſs He proceeded to diſpatch the King's divorce: But notwithſtanding this, we find him deeply engaged in the rebellion, which our old Writers call *The pilgrimage of grace.* The Duke of Norfolk, general of the Royaliſts, offered them a free pardon; Lord Lumley was commiſſioned to treat on the part of the revolters, and with great dexterity extricated himſelf and his followers. Yet ſoon after He loſt his only Son George, who being taken in another inſurrection with the Lord Darcy, was beheaded. Of the Father we find no more mention, but that in the year 1550, He tranſlated "Eraſmus's Inſtitution of a Chriſ-"tian Prince," which is preſerved in manuſcript in the King's library †.

† *Vide Caſley's Catalogue, p.* 262.

HENRY

HENRY PARKER,

LORD MORLEY

WAS Son of Sir William Parker*, by Alice Sister of Lovel Lord Morley, by which title this Henry was summoned to parliament the twenty-first of Henry the Eighth. Except being a pretty voluminous author, we find nothing remarkable of him, but that he too signed the before-mentioned letter to Pope Clement; and having a quarrel for precedence with the Lord Dacre of Gillesland, had his pretensions confirmed by parliament. † Antony Wood says, he was living an ancient man and in esteem among the nobility in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth; and in the catalogue of King Charles's collection‡, a

* *Dugdale, vol.* 2. *p.* 307.
† *vol.* 1. *p.* 53.
‡ *p.* 3.

portrait

portrait is mentioned of a Lord Parker, who probably was the ſame perſon.

He wrote

" A declaration of the XCIV. pſalm," printed by T. Berthelet, 1539 ‖.

" The lives of Sectaries."

Several tragedies and comedies, whoſe very titles are loſt §.

And according to Bale and Baker *, certain rhimes.

Beſides theſe pieces, there are in the † King's library the following manuſcripts tranſlated by him, ſtyling himſelf, Henry Parker Knt. Lord Morley.

" Seneca's XVIII. and XCII. Epiſtles.

" Eraſmus's praiſe to the Virgin Mary;" dedicated to the Princeſs Mary.

‖ *Ames, p.* 171.
§ *Theatr. records, p.* 5.
* *Vide Men of note under Henry the Eighth.*
† *Vide Caſley's catalogue.*

" St.

" St. Athanaſius's prologue to the Pſalter.

" Thomas Aquinas of the angelical ſalu-
" tation.

" Anſelme, of the ſtature, form and life
" of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour.

" The Eccleſiaſtes of Solomon, with a long
" paraphraſe.

" Tranſlation of the Somnium Scipionis.

" The Hiſtory of Paulus Jovius.

" Hiſtory of the Pope's ill treatment of the
" Emperor Frederick, tranſlated from the Latin
" of Maſſuetius Salernitanus ‡.

" Plutarch's life of Theſeus;" dedicated to Henry the Eighth.

" Plutarch's lives of Scipio and Hannibal.

" Plutarch's life of Paulus Æmilius ‖.

‡ *Tanner, p.* 573.
‖ *MS. in the Bodl. library,* Vide Tann. *ib.*

" John

" John de Turre cremată, his expoſition of " the XXXIV. Pſalm."

And there is in the ſame collection a book, intituled " Expoſitio in Pſalterium," in which is written, " Henricus Parker, eques, Baro " Morley, hunc codicem dono dedit Dominæ " Mariæ, regis Henrici VIII. filiæ."

In an old catalogue of a ſale of books I found this article;

" Lyff of the good Kyng Ageſilaus, wretten " by the famous Clerke Plutarche in the Greke " Tounge, and traunſlated out of the Greke " into Latyn by Antony Tudartyn, and drawen " out off Latyn into Engliſhe by me Henry " Lord Morley, and dedycated unto the right " honorable Baron the Lorde Cromwell, Lord " privy-ſeal; with a compariſon adjoyned of " the life and actions of our late famous " King Henrie the Eighth, MS. wrote in his " Lordſhip's own hand-writing, as appears by " letter to the Lord Zouch, Preſident of the " Queene's counſaill in the marches of Wales,

" wrote

"wrote by William Henrick, one of the "clerkes of that court in 1602. Price ten "ſhillings and ſix-pence."

But the moſt remarkable of his compoſitions was the Epitaph which he compoſed for himſelf, in which he profeſſes ſuch extreme friendſhip to Henry Earl of Arundel, that He recommends himſelf to that Lord's family to be buried by Him §.

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL of SURREY.

WE now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almoſt claſſic author, that ornament of a boiſterous, yet not unpoliſhed court, the Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton and Pope, illuſtrated by his own Muſe, and lamented for his un-

§ *Vide Peck's deſid. Curioſ. vol.* 1. *lib.* 4. *p.* 50.

happy and unmerited death: "A Man," * as Sir Walter Raleigh ſays, "no leſs valiant than "learned, and of excellent hopes."

He was Son and Grandſon of two Lord Treaſurers, Dukes of Norfolk, and ſeemed to have a promiſe of fortune as illuſtrious, by being the friend, and at length the Brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Henry's natural Son---- But the cement of that union proved the bane of her Brother! He ſhone in all the accompliſhments of that martial age; his Name is renowned in it's tournaments and in his Father's battles: In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, being defeated endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne; a diſgrace he ſoon repaired, though He never recovered the King's favour, in whoſe eyes a moment could cancel an age of ſervices!

The unweildy King growing diſtempered and froward, and apprehenſive for the tranquility of his Boy-ſucceſſor, eaſily conceived or admitted jealouſies infuſed into him by the Earl

* *In the Preface to his Hiſtory.*

of

of Hertford and the Proteſtant party, though † one of the laſt acts of his fickle life was to found a Convent! Rapin ſays, he apprehended if the Popiſh party ſhould prevail, that his marriage with Catherine of Arragon would be declared good, and by conſequence his Son Edward baſtardized.--------A moſt inaccurate concluſion! It would have affected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whoſe Mother was married during the life of Catherine, but the latter was dead before the King married Jane Seymour: An odd circumſtance is recorded, that Anne Boleyn wore yellow for mourning for her predeceſſor ‡.

It ‖ ſeems that the family of Howard were greatly at variance; the Duke and his Son had been but lately reconciled; the Ducheſs was frantic with jealouſy, had been parted four years from her Huſband, and now turned his accuſer; as her Daughter the Ducheſs of Richmond, who inclined to the Proteſtants, and hated her Brother, depoſed againſt him. The Duke's

† *Lord Herbert's Life of Henry the Eighth.*
‡ *Notes to Tindal's Rapin. fol.*
‖ *Lord Herbert.*

miſtreſs too, one Mrs. Holland, took care to provide for her own ſafety, by telling all She knew: That was little, yet equal to the charge, and coincided with it. The cheif accuſation againſt the Earl was his quartering the arms of Edward the Confeſſor; The Duke had forborn them, but left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland depoſed, that the Duke diſapproved his Son's bearing them, and forbad her to work them on the furniture for his houſe. The Ducheſs of Richmond's teſtimony was ſo trifling, that She depoſed her Brother's giving a coronet §, which to her judgment ſeemed a cloſe crown, and a cypher which She took to be the King's; and that he diſſuaded her from going too far in reading the Scripture. Some ſwore that he loved to converſe with Foreigners; and as if ridiculous charges, when multiplied, would amount to one real crime, Sir Richard

§ *This ſhows that at that time there was no eſtabliſhed rule for coronets. I cannot find when thoſe of Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls were ſettled: Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Saliſbury, when Viſcount Cranborn, was the firſt of that degree that bore a coronet. Barons received theirs from Charles the Second.*

Southwell

Southwell affirmed, without ſpecifying what, that he knew certain things, which touched the Earl's fidelity to the King. The brave young Lord vehemently affirmed himſelf a true man, and offered to fight his accuſer in his ſhirt; and with great ſpirit and a ready wit, defended himſelf againſt all the Witneſſes ------- to little purpoſe! When ſuch accuſations could be alledged, they were ſure of being thought to be proved. Lord Herbert inſinuates that the Earl would not have been condemned, if he had not been a Commoner and tried by a Jury. On what could he ground this favourable opinion of the Peers? What twelve Tradeſmen could be found more ſervile than almoſt every court of Peers during that reign? Was the Duke of Buckingham, was Anne Boyleyn condemned by a Jury, or by great Lords *?

The

* *The Parliaments of that reign were not leſs obſequious than the Peers diſtinctively:* "*The Coun-*
"*teſs of Saliſbury,*" *ſays Stowe in his annals, p.* 581.
"*was condemned by Parliament, though She was*
"*never arraigned nor tried before. Cromwell Earl*
"*of Eſſex, though a Lord of Parliament, was*
"*attainted*

The Duke better acquainted with the humour of his Maſter, or fonder of life as it grew nearer the dregs, ſigned a moſt abject confeſſion, in which however the greateſt crime he avowed

" attainted without being heard." The power granted to the King of regulating the Succeſſion by his Will was an unheard-of abuſe. If we paſs from the Peers to the Houſe of Commons, and from thence to the Convocation, we ſhall find that Juries by no means deſerved to be ſtigmatized for peculiar ſervility. The Commons beſought the King to let his marriage with Anne of Cleves be inquired into. The diſſolution of that marriage for ſuch abſurd reaſons as his Majeſty vouchſafed to give, as her being no Virgin, *which it ſeems he diſcovered by a peculiar ſecret of his own, without uſing the common method of knowing*; and his whimſical inability, which he pretended to have in vain attempted to remove by taking phyſic the more to enable him; that diſſolution, I ſay, was an inſtance of the groſſeſt complaiſance; as Cranmer's having before pronounced the divorce from Anne Boleyn was an effect of the moſt wretched timidity.*

* *In the caſe of his next Wife it proved how bad a judge he was of thoſe matters; nay, ſo humble did he grow on that head, and conſequently ſo uncertain did his conforming Parliament immediately think that diſquiſition, that an act was paſſed to oblige any Woman, before She ſhould eſpouſe a King,* To declare whether She was a Virgin or not.

was

was having concealed the manner in which his Son bore his coat-armour ------ an offence by the way to which the King himſelf and all the Court muſt long have been privy. As this is intended as *a Treatiſe of Curioſity*, it may not be amiſs to mention, that the Duke preſented another petition to the Lords deſiring to have ſome books from Lambeth, without which He had not been able to recompoſe himſelf to ſleep for a dozen years. He deſired leave too to buy St. Auſtin, Joſephus and Sabellicus †; and He begged for ſome ſheets. --------- So hardly was treated a Man, who had married a Daughter ‡ of Edward the Fourth, who had enjoyed ſuch dignities, and what was ſtill more, had gained ſuch victories for his Maſter!

The noble Earl periſhed; the Father eſcaped by the death of the Tyrant.

† *The artful Duke, though a ſtrong Papiſt, pretended to aſk for Sabellicus as the moſt vehement detector of the uſurpations of the Biſhop of Rome.*

Lord Herbert, p. 629.

‡ *His firſt Wife was the Lady Anne, who left no Iſſue. His ſecond was Daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.*

We have a ſmall volume of elegant and tender Sonnets compoſed by Surrey; and with them ſome others of that age, particularly of Sir Thomas Wyat the elder, a very accompliſhed gentleman, Father of him who fell in a rebellion againſt Queen Mary. Francis the Firſt had given a new air to Litterature, which he encouraged by mixing galantry with it, and by producing the Ladies at his court along with the Learned. Henry, who had at leaſt as much taſte for Women as Letters, and was fond of ſplendor and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to compoſition; and Petrarch, the poet of the Fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of that complexion. In imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Geraldine. Who She was, we are not told directly; himſelf mentions ſeveral particulars relating to her, but not her name. The author of the laſt edition of his poems ſays, in ſome ſhort notes on his life, that She was the greateſt beauty of her time, and Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine; to which of the three Queens of that name He does not ſpecify. I think

I think I have very nearly diſcovered who this fair Perſon was: Here is the Earl's deſcription;

" From Tuſcane came my Ladies worthy race,
" Fair Florence was ſometyme *her* * auncient ſeate;
" The weſtern Yle whoſe pleaſant ſhore doth face
" Wild Camber's cliffs, did geve her lyvely heate:
" Foſtered She was with milke of Iriſhe breſt:
" Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes blood;
" From tender yeres in Britaine She doth reſt
" With Kinges childe, where She taſteth coſtly foode.
" Honſdon did firſt preſent her to myne yien:
" Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine She hight,
" Hampton me taught to wiſhe her firſt for mine,
" And Windſor alas! doth chaſe me from her ſight.
" Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,
" Happy is He, that can obtain her love."

I am inclined to think that her poetical appellation was her real name, as every one of

* *I would read*, their.

the circumſtances tally. Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, married to his ſecond Wife, Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Gray Marquiſs of Dorſet; by whom He had three Daughters, Lady Margaret, who was born deaf and dumb, (probably not the fair Geraldine) *Elizabeth* third Wife of Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln, and the Lady Cicely.

Our genealogiſts ſay, that the Family of Fitzgerald derives it's origine from Otho, deſcended from the Dukes of *Tuſcany*, who in the reign of King Alfred ſettled in England, and from thence tranſplanted themſelves into Ireland. Thus

"From Tuſcane came his Lady's noble race."

Her Sire an Earl, and her being foſtered with milk of Iriſh breaſt, follow of courſe. Her Dame being of Prince's blood is as exact; Thomas Marquiſs of Dorſet being Son of Queen Elizabeth Gray, Daughter of the Ducheſs of Bedford, of the princely Houſe of Luxemburg. The only queſtion is whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald or her Siſter Lady Cicely

was

was the fair Geraldine: I ſhould think the former, as it is evident She was ſettled in England.

The circumſtance of his firſt ſeeing Her at Hunſdon, indifferent as it ſeems, leads to a ſtrong confirmation of this conjecture: Sir Henry Chauncy ſays †, that Hunſdon-Houſe in Hertfordſhire was built by Henry the Eighth, and deſtined to the education of his Children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was ſecond Couſin to the Princeſſes Mary and Elizabeth, and it was very natural for her to be educated with Them, as the Sonnet expreſly ſays the fair Geraldine was. The Earl of Surrey was in like manner brought up with the Duke of Richmond at Windſor ‡; here the two circumſtances clearly correſpond to the Earl's account of

† *In his Hertfordſhire, p.* 197.

‡ *One of the moſt beautiful of Lord Surrey's compoſitions is a very tender elegy written by him when a priſoner at Windſor, lamenting the happier days he formerly paſſed there. His puniſhment was for eating fleſh in Lent.*

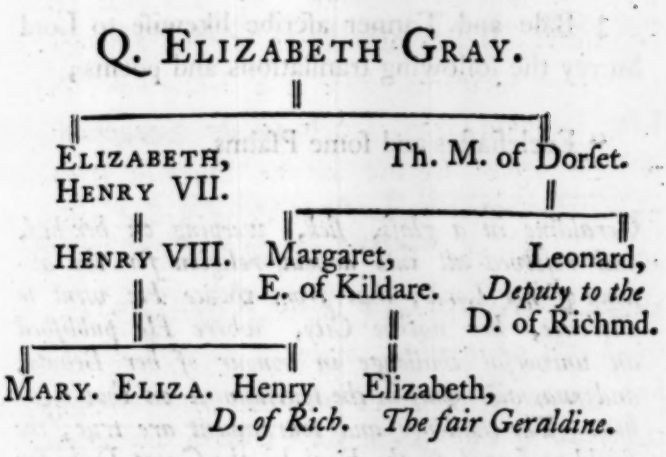
Wood, vol. 1. p. 58.

his firſt ſeeing his Miſtreſs at Hundſdon ‖, and being deprived of Her by Windſor; when He attended the young Duke to viſit the Princeſſes, He got ſight of their Companion; when He followed him to Windſor, he loſt that opportunity. If this aſſumption wanted any corroborating incidents, here is a ſtrong one; the Lord Leonard Gray, Uncle to the Fitzgeralds, was Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Richmond, and that connection alone would eaſily account for the Earl's acquaintance with a young Lady, bred up with the Royal Family.

‖ *Strype has preſerved a curious letter, relating to the maintenance of the Lady Elizabeth after the death of her Mother: It is written from Hunſdon by Lady Margaret Bryan, Governeſs to the Princeſs, and who, as She ſays herſelf, had been made a Baroneſs on her former preferment to the ſame poſt about the Lady Mary; a creation which ſeems to have eſcaped all our Writers on the Peerage. The letter mentions* the towardly and gentle conditions of her Grace. *Vol* I. N° LXXI. *In the ſame collection are letters of Prince Edward from Hunſdon.*

The

The following ſhort Genealogy will at once explain what I have ſaid, and ſhow that in every light my opinion ſeems well-grounded.



Since I made the above diſcovery, I find that Michael Drayton in his Heroical Epiſtles, among which are two between this Earl and Geraldine*, gueſſes that She was of the Family

* *Antony Wood was ſtill more miſtaken, for He thinks She was born at Florence: He ſays that Surrey travelling to the Emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa,* famous for natural Magic, *who ſhewed him the image of his Geraldine*

Family of Fitzgerald, though He has made a ſtrange confuſion of them and the Windſors, and does not ſpecify any particular perſonage †.

‡ Bale and Tanner aſcribe likewiſe to Lord Surrey the following tranſlations and poems;

" Eccleſiaſtes and ſome Pſalms.

Geraldine in a glaſs, ſick, weeping on her bed, and reſolved all into devout religion for the abſence of her Lord; that from thence He went to Florence, her native City, where He publiſhed an univerſal challenge in honour of her Beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occaſion. The challenge and tournament are true; the ſhield preſented to the Earl by the Great Duke for that purpoſe is repreſented in Vertue's print of the Arundel Family, and I think was in the poſſeſſion of the old Earl of Pembroke.

Wood, vol. 1. p. 68.

† *Since the above was written, I was informed that in the new edition of the Peerage, in the Earl of Kildare's pedigree, it is hinted that this Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was the fair Geraldine, but as no authority nor reaſons are quoted to prove it, theſe conjectures before-mentioned may ſerve to ſupply their place.*

‡ *p.* 104.

" One

"One book of Virgil: In blank verſe." Wood ‖ ſays he tranſlated two.

"Poems, addreſſed to the Duke of Richmond.

"Satires on the Citizens of London," in one book.

"Juvenile poems."

And a tranſlation of "Boccace's conſola-"tion to Pinus on his Exile."

In Lambeth-Church was formerly an affectionate Epitaph in verſe, written by this Lord on one Clere, who had been his Retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preſerved in Aubrey's Survey of Surrey ¶, and ought to be printed with the Earl's poems.

His Daughter Jane Counteſs of Weſtmorland was a great Miſtreſs of the Greek and Latin languages §.

‖ *vol.* 1. *p.* 57.
¶ *vol.* 5. *p.* 247.
§ *Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

EDMUND

EDMUND

LORD *SHEFFIELD.*

OF this Lord little is recorded. He was made a Baron by Edward the Sixth, and had his brains knocked out by a Butcher at an inſurrection in Norfolk, to quell which he attended the Marquis of Northampton. Falling into a ditch near Norwich, and raiſing his helmet to ſhow the rebels who he was, he was diſpatched.

To this little * Bale has added (what obliges us to give him a place in this catalogue) that he wrote

"A book of Sonnets, in the Italian manner."

* *p.* 106.

EDWARD

EDWARD SEYMOUR,

DUKE of SOMERSET.

THE riſe, the valour, ambition, weakneſs and fall of this great Lord are ſo univerſally known, that it would be tranſcribing whole pages of our moſt common hiſtories, to give a detail of his life. His contributing to the ruin of the Howards hurt him much in the eyes of the nation: His ſeverity to his own Brother, though a vain and worthleſs man, was ſtill leſs excuſable: His injuſtice to his own iſſue by his firſt Wife was monſtrous; and both the latter crimes were impoſed on him by his ſecond Ducheſs, a haughty bad woman. I have mentioned the complaiſance of the Parliaments and of the Nobility under Henry the Eighth: Their ſervility is ſtill more ſtriking, when we ſee them crouch under a Protector, and ſcandalouſly ſuffer him to deprive his

eldeſt Son of his inheritance and titles to humour a domineering Wife. Yet having the misfortune to fall by the policy of a Man more artful, more ambitious, much leſs vertuous than himſelf, [for with all his faults he had many good * qualities] he died lamented by the

* *I chuſe to throw into a note a particularity on this head that it may be the more remarked. Great clamour was raiſed againſt him for a merit of the moſt beautiful nature; this was, his ſetting up a* Court of Requeſts *within his own houſe,* "*to hear the petitions and ſuits of* poor "men, *and upon the compaſſion he took of their* "*oppreſſions, if he ended not their buſineſſes, he* "*would ſend his letters to Chancery in their favour.*" Strype, vol. 2. p. 183. *In times when almoſt every Act of State was an Act of Tyranny, how amiable does this illegal juriſdiction appear! If Princes, who affect arbitrary power, would exert it in in this manner, Deſpotiſm would become the only eligible ſpecies of Government. To the diſgrace of Hiſtory, while there are volumes on* The Deſtroyers of Mankind, *not ten lines are written on the life of Mahomet Galadin Emperor of Mogul, who gave audience twice a day to his Subjects, and who had a bell which reached from his own chamber to the ſtreet, at which the Poor might ring for juſtice: At the ſound of the bell he always went to, or ſent for the Perſon who rung.*

The

the people, and even his unjuſt diſpoſition of his fortune and honours was ſuffered to take place, when his Family was reſtored. At laſt the true line has recovered their birth-right.

He had been educated at Oxford, and was Chancellor of Cambridge; and as Antony Wood obſerves, there is no foundation for believing what one Parſons has aſſerted, that he could ſcarce write or read. On the contrary, he appears to have been an author: While he was Lord Protector, there went under his name

† "Epiſtola exhortatoria miſſa ad nobilitatem ac plebem univerſumque populum regni "Scotiæ." Printed in 4°. at London, 1548.

The Benedictine who records this, ſays, it is not known of what Sect he was. The wretched Monk did not perceive that this Emperor was above all Sects; THAT HE WAS OF THAT DIVINE RELIGION, HUMANITY.

Vide Gen. Dict. *vol.* 7.

† *Ant. Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 87.

This might poſſibly be compoſed by ſome dependent: His other works were penned during his troubles, when he does not appear to have had many flatterers. During his firſt impriſonment he wrote

"A ſpiritual and moſt precious Pearl, teach-
"ing all men to love and embrace the Croſs, as
"a moſt ſweet and neceſſary thing, *&c.*" London, 1550. 8vo.

About that time he had great reſpect paid to him by the celebrated Reformers, Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him an epiſtle of godly Conſolation, compoſed before the time and knowledge of his diſgrace, but being delivered to him in the Tower, his Grace tranſlated it from French into Engliſh. It was printed in 1550, by Edward Whitchurch, and is intituled

‡ "An Epiſtle both of godly conſolation,
"and alſo of advertiſement, written by John
"Calvin, the paſtour and preacher of Geneva,

‡ *Vide Ames, p.* 207, 208. *Bale, p.* 109.

"to

"to the right noble Prince Edward Duke of "Somerſet, and ſo tranſlated out of French "by the ſame Duke."

Martyr wrote an epiſtle to him in Latin about the ſame time, which pleaſed the Duke ſo much, that at his deſire it was tranſlated into Engliſh by ‖ Thomas Norton, and printed in 1550. 8vo.

§ In Strype is a prayer of the Duke "for "God's aſſiſtance in the high office of Pro-"tector and Governor now committed to him."

HENRY

LORD *STAFFORD*,

SON and heir of Edward, laſt Duke of Buckingham, was reſtored in blood and to part of his lands, but neither to the title of Duke, nor to the dignity of Lord High

‖ *The ſame who aſſiſted Sternhold and Hopkins in their verſion of the pſalms.*

§ *vol.* 2. *app.* B.

Conſtable

Conſtable. Nothing is related of him, but one incident, which diſcovers that he was proud, without feeling pride equal to his birth; for having loſt ſuch exalted honours, he ſtooped to diſpute precedence with the Lord Clinton, in the reign of Philip and Mary------ and loſt it*.

We have of his writing a treatiſe called

"The true difference between regal and "eccleſiaſtical power, tranſlated from the Latin "of Edward Fox Biſhop of Hereford, and "dedicated to the Protector Somerſet." Printed by William Copland. In the dedication He exceedingly praiſes Henry the Eighth for eſtabliſhing the Reformation; and with the ſimplicity of that age tells the Duke, "that reflecting "on the uſurpations of the Roman Clergy, He "bethought him of this book, which was lent "him by his friend Maſter Moriſon."

In the next reign, he returned to the old religion, and I ſuppoſe to make his peace, tranſlated

* *Dugdale in Stafford.*

"Two

"Two Epiſtles of Eraſmus, wherein," as Strype ſays †, "was undertaken to be ſhewn "the brain-ſick headineſs of the Lutherans." They were ‡ printed by William Riddel in 16°.

In ‖ Lambeth Church was a wretched rhyming epitaph, written by this Lord on his Siſter the Ducheſs of Norfolk, Mother of the Earl of Surrey, who, it ſhould ſeem, did not inherit from his Uncle his poetic talents.

FRANCIS HASTINGS,

EARL of HUNTINGDON

WAS the ſecond Earl of this illuſtrious blood, to which he added new dignity, not only by marrying one of the Princeſſes of the line of Clarence, but by his own ſervices and

† *vol.* 3. *p.* 115.
‡ *Ames*, *p.* 286.
‖ *Aubrey's Survey of Surrey*, *vol.* 5. *p.* 236.

accom-

accompliſhments. At the Coronation of Anne Boleyn he was made Knight of the Bath, and of the Garter by Edward the Sixth; from whom he obtained licence to retain an hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen over and above thoſe of his Family*. He was ſent the ſame year with conſiderable forces to diſloge the French who had planted themſelves between Boulogne and Calais, then in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. He ſat on the Trial of the Protector; and in the firſt of Queen Mary being Lord Lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire, raiſed forces againſt the inſurrection of the Duke of Suffolk, and brought him priſoner from Coventry to the Tower. At the requeſt of Cardinal Pole, his Uncle-in-law, He tranſlated

"Oſorius de Nobilitate; and
"--------de Gloriâ."

Sir Francis, fifth Son of this Earl, was very learned and author of ſeveral controverſial tracts. -----But not coming under the deſcription to which I have confined myſelf, I ſhall ſay no more of him †.

* *Dugdale, vol.* 1. *p.* 588.

† *Vide Ant. Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 363.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM POWLETT,

MARQUIS of WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Lord Treaſurer, is memorable for nothing but being the author of a book ſtyled by Antony Wood *,

" Eſſays, or ſome things called, his Idleneſs," printed at London in qu°. 1586, which was two years before his death. The whole title, as I find it in Ames's topographical antiquities †, runs thus,

" The Lord Marqueſs [his] Idleneſs, con-
" teining manifold matters of acceptable device;
" as ſage ſentences, prudent precepts, moral
" examples, ſweet ſimilitudes, proper com-

* *vol.* 2. *p.* 525.
† *p.* 402.

" pariſons, and other remembrances of ſpecial " choiſe. No leſſe pleaſant to peruſe, than " profitable to practiſe. Compiled by the right " honourable William Marqueſs of Wincheſter, " that now is." Ninety-four pages in qu°. printed by Niniah Newton.

Dugdale ſays ‡, that by one Miſtreſs Lambert his concubine, he left four natural Sons, all Knights, called Sir William, Sir Hercules, Sir John and Sir Hector, to whom he granted leaſes of lands for the term of one hundred years, of little leſs than 4000 *l.* per ann. value; and that thoſe lands retained the name of the Baſtard's lands.

WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH,

ONE of thoſe great names, better known in the annals of his country than in thoſe of the republic of letters. In the latter light only it is the buſineſs of this work to record him.

‡ *vol.* 2. *p.* 377. He

He wrote

" La Complainte de l'ame pechereſſe, par " Guillaume Cicile :" In French verſe ; extant in the King's library *.

" Carmina duo Latina in obitum Margaretæ " Nevillæ, reginæ Catharinæ à cubiculis." The famous Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote an epitaph on the ſame Lady †.

" Carmen Latinum in memoriam Tho. " Challoneri equ. aur. præfixum ejuſdem libro " de reſtaur. republ."

" A preface to Q. Cath. Parr's lamentation " of a ſinner ‡."

Being made Maſter of Requeſts to the Protector Somerſet, the ‖ firſt who bore that title in England, he attended his Grace on the ex-

* *Tanner, p.* 216.

† *ib.*

‡ *ib.*

‖ *Camden.*

pedition to Scotland, and furniſhed materials for an account of that war, which was publiſhed by William Patten, under the title of "Diarium Exped. Scoticæ." Lond. 1541, 12mo. It is on this account, I ſuppoſe, that his Lordſhip is reckoned by Hollingſhed among the Engliſh Hiſtorians.

"The firſt paper or memorial of Sir William "Cecil, *&c.* anno primo Eliz." from a manuſcript in the Cotton library; printed among Somers's tracts §. It is only a paper of memorandums.

"Slanders and lies, maliciouſly, groſly and "impudently vomited out in certain traiterous "books and pamphlets, concerning two Coun-"ſellors, Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of "the great Seal, and Sir William Cecil, prin-"cipal Secretary of State to her Majeſty ¶."

"A Speech in Parliament, 1592 *."

§ *vol.* 1. *p.* 158.
¶ *Biogr. p.* 1261.
* *Strype's memorials, vol.* 4. *p.* 107.

"Inſtructions

"Inſtructions for the Speaker's ſpeech; drawn "up in ſeveral articles by the Lord Treaſurer "Burleigh †."

"Lord Burleigh's precepts, or directions for "the well-ordering and carriage of a man's "life." 1637 ‡.

"Meditation on the death of his Lady ‖."

"A Meditation of the ſtate of England du- "ring the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the "Lord Treaſurer of England, the Lord Bur- "leigh §."

He wrote anſwers to many libels againſt the Queen and Government, the titles of many of which are now loſt; ſome are ſaid to be extant in print, more in manuſcript ¶. He was ſuppoſed too to be author of a thin pamphlet in

† *ib. p.* 124.
‡ *Harleian Catal. vol.* 2. *p.* 755.
‖ *Ballard's Memoirs, p.* 184.
§ *Biogra. p.* 1257.
¶ *ib.* 1261.

defence

defence of the puniſhments inflicted on the Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is called

"The execution of juſtice in England for "maintenance of public and chriſtian peace, "againſt certain ſtirrers of ſedition and adherents "to the traytors and enemies of the realm, "without any perſecution of them for queſtions "of religion, as is falſly reported, &c." Lond. 1583. ſecond edit *.

Other political pieces were aſcribed to him, and even the celebrated libel called, "Leiceſter's "Common-wealth:" It was pretended that He at leaſt furniſhed the hints for that compoſition to Perſons the Jeſuit. This aſſertion was never proved: It ought to be, before it deſerves any credit. Leiceſter was a bad man; but would that juſtify Cecil in employing one of his Miſtreſs's bittereſt enemies to write againſt one of her Miniſters?

* *Ant. Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 271.

Great

Great numbers of his Letters are preſerved, a liſt of which may be ſeen in Biſhop Tanner. Thirty-three more are printed in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa.

His Lordſhip alſo drew up a great number of pedigrees.

ROBERT DEVEREAUX,

EARL of ESSEX.

TO enter into all the particulars of this remarkable perſon's life, would be writing a hiſtory of the ſixteen or eighteen laſt years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: Yet I ſhall touch many paſſages of his ſtory, and enter into a larger diſcuſſion of ſome circumſtances relating to him, than may be agreeable to perſons who are not curious about ſuch minute facts as do not compoſe the hiſtory of illuſtrious men, though they in a great meaſure compoſe their character. It is eſſential to the plan of this work

work to examine many particulars of this Lord's ſtory, becauſe it was not choice or private amuſement, but the caſt of his public life that converted him into an author. Having conſulted a great variety of writers who deſcribe or mention him, I may perhaps be able to unfold ſome of the darker parts of his hiſtory: At leaſt, ſome anecdotes, though of a trifling ſort, will appear in a ſtronger light than I think they have hitherto done. Theſe ſheets are calculated for the cloſets of the *idle* and *inquiſitive*: They do not look up to the ſhelves of what Voltaire ſo happily calls, "La Bibliotheque du monde."

"The elegant perſpicuity*," the conciſeneſs, the quick ſtrong reaſonings, and the engaging good-breeding of his Letters, carry great marks of genius.--------Yet his youth gave no promiſe of parts; his Father died with a mean opinion of him. The malicious ſubtleties of an able court were an over-match for his impetuous ſpirit: Yet he was far from wanting art; but was ſo confident of the Queen's partiality, that he did not bend to her as his enemies

* *Biographia Britannica.*

did,

did, who had not the ſame hold on her tender paſſions: He truſted to being always able to maſter her by abſenting himſelf: His enemies embraced thoſe moments to ruin him. I am aware that it is become a mode to treat the Queen's paſſion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and obſerves, that when her ſtruggle about him muſt have been the greateſt [the time of his death] She was ſixty-eight----- had *He* been ſixty-eight, it is probable She would *not* have been in love with him. As a great deal turns upon this point, and as there are the ſtrongeſt preſumptions of the reality of her Majeſty's inclination for him, I ſhall take leave to enter into the deduction.

I do not date this paſſion from her firſt ſight of him, nor impute his immediate riſe to it, as ſome have done, who did not obſerve how nearly he was related to the Queen, as appears by the following ſhort table;

Thomas Boleyn Earl of Wiltſhire.

‖

Anne,	Mary,
Henry VIII.	Wm. Ld. Hunſdon.
‖	‖
Q. Elizabeth.	Katherine,
	Sir Francis Knolles.
	‖
	Lettice,
	Walter Earl of Eſſex.
	Robert Earl of Leiceſter.
	‖
	Robert Earl of Eſſex.

His Mother being couſin to the Queen, and wife of her great favorite, Leiceſter, eaſily accounted for young Eſſex's ſudden promotion: It went on rapidly without thoſe ſupports. At twenty he was made Maſter of the Horſe; the next year General of the Horſe at the camp at Tilbury, and Knight of the Garter. On theſe dignities were afterwards heaped the great poſts of Maſter of the Ordnance, Earl Marſhal, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.--------Lofty diſtinctions from a Princeſs ſo ſparing of her Favours-------

of

of what She was ſtill more ſparing, he obtained to the value of 300,000 *l.* †. In one of her letters She reproached him with her great favours beſtowed without his deſert: In every inſtance but in his and Leiceſter's, She was not wont to over-pay ſervices ‡.

His early marriage with the Widow of Sir Philip Sidney did not look as if he himſelf had any idea of her Majeſty's inclination for him: Perhaps he had learned from the example of his Father-in-law, that her Majeſty's paſſions never extended to matrimony. Yet before this he had inſulted Sir Charles Blount, on a ‖ jea-

† *So Lord Treaſurer Buckhurſt computed. Vide Sir Henry Wotton's parallel, p.* 175.

‡ *Biogr. Brit. p.* 1661, *in the notes.*

‖ *Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Earl of Devonſhire, a very comely young man, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf at a tilt, her Majeſty ſent him a Cheſs-queen of gold enamelled, which he tied upon his arm with a crimſon ribband. Eſſex perceiving it, ſaid with affected ſcorn,* "*Now I perceive every Fool muſt have a Favour!*" *On this Sir Charles challenged, fought him in Marybone-park, diſarmed and wounded him in the thigh.*

Bacon papers, vol. 2. p. 191.

louſy of the Queen's partiality. Inſtead of any ſentimental ſoftneſs, the ſpirit of her Father broke out on that occaſion; She ſwore a round oath, "That unleſs ſome one or other took him "down, there would be no ruling him."

Lord Clarendon, in his ſenſible anſwer to Sir Harry Wotton's parallel of the Earl of Eſſex and the Duke of Buckingham, obſerves, that the former endeavoured rather to maſter the Queen's affection than to win it: If he was croſſed in a ſuit, he abſented himſelf from court, and made her purchaſe his return. A fond woman may be moulded thus; it is not the method practiced on Princes by meer favorites. When Charles the Firſt on ſome jealouſy reſtrained the Earl of Holland to his houſe, the Queen would not cohabit with the King till the reſtraint was taken off. Whenever Eſſex acted a fit of ſickneſs, not a day paſſed without the Queen's ſending often to ſee him; and once went ſo far as to ſit long by him, *and order his broths and things* §. It is recorded by a diligent * obſerver of that court, that in one of his ſick

§ *ib. vol.* 1. *p.* 312.

* *Rowland White, in the Sidney papers.*

moods

moods he took the liberty of going up to the Queen in his night-gown. In the heigth of theſe fretful fooleries, there was a † Maſk at Black-Friars on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Ruſſel. Eight Lady-maſkers choſe eight more to dance the meaſures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the Queen and woed her to dance. Her Majeſty aſked what She was? --------- AFFECTION-------ſhe ſaid. AFFECTION!---ſaid the Queen;---AFFECTION IS FALSE.---------Were not theſe the murmurs of a heart ill at eaſe?--------Yet her Majeſty roſe and *dawnced*.----------She was then ſixty-eight:-------Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

That her court and cotemporaries had an uniform opinion of her paſſion is evident from many paſſages. Sir Francis Bacon, in a ‡ letter of moſt ſenſible advice to the Earl, in which he diſſuades him from popular courſes, which the Queen could not brook in her greateſt favorites, ſays to him, "win the Queen; I

† *ib. vol.* 2. *p.* 203.

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 159.

"will

"will not now ſpeak of favour or affection, "but of other correſpondence and agreeable-"neſs."-----That is, do not be content with her prepoſſeſſion in your favour, but humour and make yourſelf agreeable to her. "How "dangerous;" adds he, "to have her think "you a man not be ruled, that has her affection "and knows it; that ſeeks a popular reputa-"tion and a military dependence." He adviſes the Earl not to play or ſtratagem with too long journeys from her; and bids him conſult her taſte in his very apparel and geſtures. He concludes remarkably with adviſing the Earl even to give way to any other inclination She may have, "for whoſoever ſhall tell "me that you may not have ſingular uſe of a "favorite at your devotion, I will ſay he un-"derſtandeth not the Queen's affection, nor "your Lordſhip's condition." The Queen herſelf Sir Francis adviſed, as knowing her inclination, to keep the Earl about her for *Society* ‖. Oſborne § aſcribes Eſſex's preſumption to the fond opinion which he entertained that the

‖ *ib. p.* 432.

§ *Oſborne's deduction, p.* 608.

Queen

Queen would not rob her eyes of the delight She took in his perſon. But the moſt marked expreſſion is one of Henry the Fourth of France to the Queen's own Embaſſador Sir Antony Mildmay, "Que ſa Majeſté ne laiſſeroit jamais "ſon Couſin d'Eſſex ſ'eſloigner de ſon cotillon *." Sir Antony reporting this to the Queen, She wrote four lines with her own hand to the King, which one may well believe were ſharp enough, for He was near ſtriking Sir Antony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the Earl had offended the Queen ſo much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimſical fond mixture of tenderneſs and ſeverity. Though he burſt into her bed-chamber as She was riſing, She talked to him long with coolneſs and kindneſs: When her other counſellors had repreſented his boldneſs, She reſented it too. She ſuſpended him from all his offices but the Maſterſhip of the Horſe; She gave him a Keeper, but who was ſoon with-drawn. On hearing Eſſex was ill,

* *Bacon-papers, p.* 305.

She

She ſent him word with tears in her eyes, "That if She might with her honour, She "would viſit him†."-----Theſe are more than ſymptoms of favour; royal favour is not romantic; it is extravagant, not gallant.

If theſe inſtances are problematic, are the following ſo? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he ſays, "the Queen hath "of late uſed the *fair Mrs. Bridges* with words "and blows of anger‡." In a ſubſequent letter he ſays, "the Earl is again fallen in love with "his *faireſt B.* it cannot chuſe but come to the "Queen's ears, and then he is undone. The "Counteſs hears of it, or rather ſuſpects it, "and is greatly unquiet‖." I think there can be no doubt but that the *faireſt B.* and the *fair Mrs. Bridges* were the ſame: If ſo, it is evident why She felt the weight of her Majeſty's diſpleaſure.

† *Sidney-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 151.

‡ *ib. vol.* 2. *p.* 38.

‖ *p.* 90.

It

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what reaſon a Prince chuſes a Favorite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great Woman, that She could not diveſt herſelf of all *ſenſibility*: Her *feeling*, and *maſtering* her paſſion adds to her character. The favorites of other Princes never fail to infuſe into them their own prejudices againſt their enemies: That was not the caſe with Elizabeth: She was more jealous of the greatneſs She beſtowed, than her ſubjects could be. How did She mortify Leiceſter, when the States heaped unuſual honours on him! For Eſſex, it is evident from multiplied inſtances that his very ſollicitation was prejudicial. Bacon § ſays to his brother Antony, "againſt me She is never peremptory but to "my Lord of Eſſex." Amongſt the papers of the Bacons is a moſt extraordinary * letter from Lord Treaſurer Burleigh to Lord Eſſex, recounting unmeaſured abuſe that he had received from the Queen, on her ſuſpecting Burleigh

§ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 196.
* *ib. p.* 146.

of favouring the Earl.-----So quick was her nature to apprehend union where She loved to diſunite, and with ſuch refinement did old Cecil colour his inveteracy! †. Her Majeſty was wont to accuſe the Earl of *opiniaſtretè*, and *that he would not be ruled, but She would bridle and ſtay him* ‡. On another occaſion She ſaid, "She obſerved ſuch as followed *Her*; and thoſe "which accompanied ſuch as were in her diſ- "pleaſure, and that they ſhould know as much "before it were long §." No wonder the Earl complained "that he was as much diſtaſted with "the glorious greatneſs of a favorite, as he "was before with the ſuppoſed happineſs of a "courtier *." No wonder his mind was ſo toſt with contradictory paſſions, when her ſoul, on whom he depended, was a compoſition of

† *It may be worth while to direct the reader to another curious letter, in which that wiſe Man forgot himſelf moſt indecently, ſpeaking of Henry the Fourth to his Embaſſador in moſt illiberal terms, and with the greateſt contempt for the perſon of the Embaſſador himſelf.* ib. p. 328.

‡ *ib. p.* 5.

§ *ib. p.* 389.

* *ib. p.* 116.

tenderneſs

tenderneſs and haughtineſs! ------- nay, when even œconomy combated her affection! He profeſſes, "that her fond parting with him, "when he ſet out for Ireland, pierced his very "ſoul †."------ In a few weeks She quarrelled with him for demanding a poor ſupply of one thouſand foot and three hundred horſe ‡.

Having pretty clearly aſcertained the exiſtence of the ſentiment, it ſeems that the Earl's ruin was in great meaſure owing to the little homage he paid to a Sovereign, jealous of his perſon and of her own, and not accuſtomed to pardon the want of a proper degree of awe and adoration! Before his voyage to Ireland, She had treated him as She did the fair Mrs. Bridges------in ſhort, had given him a box on the ear for turning his back on her in contempt. What muſt She have felt on hearing he had ſaid,

† *ib. p.* 425.

‡ *Camden and Bacon. She even mortified him ſo bitterly, as to oblige him to diſpoſſeſs his dear friend the Earl of Southampton of the Generalſhip of Horſe, which the Earl had conferred on him.* page 423.

"That She grew old and cankered, and that "her mind was become as crooked as her car-"caſe!" What provocation to a woman ſo diſpoſed to believe all the flattery of her court! How did She torture § Melville to make him prefer her beauty to his charming Queen's! Elizabeth's foible about her perſon was ſo well known, that when She was ſixty-ſeven, Veriken the Dutch Embaſſador told her at his audience, "That he had longed to undertake that voyage "to ſee her Majeſty, who for *beauty* and wiſ-"dom excelled all other princes of the world*." The next year Lord Eſſex's Siſter, Lady Rich, interceding for him, tells her Majeſty, "Early "did I hope this morning to have had mine "eyes bleſſed with your Majeſty's *beauty*.------ "That her Brother's life, his love, his ſervice "to her *beauties* did not deſerve ſo hard a puniſh-"ment.------That he would be diſabled from "ever ſerving again his ſacred Goddeſs! whoſe "excellent *beauties* and perfections ought to feel "more compaſſion†." Whenever the weather

§ *Vide his Memoirs.*

* *Sidney-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 171.

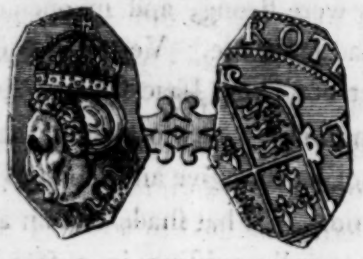
† *Bacon-papees, p.* 442, 443.

would

would permit, She gave audience in the garden; her lines were ſtrong, and in open day-light the ſhades had leſs force. Vertue the engraver had a pocket-book of Iſaac Oliver, in which the latter had made a memorandum that the Queen would not let him give any ſhade to her features, telling him, "That ſhade was an accident, and "not naturally exiſting in a face." Her portraits are generally without any ſhadow. I have in my poſſeſſion another ſtrongly preſumptive proof of this weakneſs: It is a fragment of one of her laſt broad pieces, repreſenting her horridly old and deformed: An entire coin with this image is not known: It is univerſally ‡ ſuppoſed that the die was broken by her command, and that ſome workman of the mint cut out this morſel, which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, ſo ſingular a curioſity may have it's merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit:

‡ *This piece was purchaſed from the Cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.*

On



On whatever her favour was founded, it was by no means placed undeſervedly: The Earl's courage was impetuous and heroic: To this was added, great talents for the ſtate, great affection for litterature and protection of learned men, and the greateſt zeal for the ſervice and ſafety of his Miſtreſs. At nineteen He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sidney fell. At twenty-two he undertook as a volunteer to promote the reſtoration of Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, uſurped by the Queen's black enemy, Philip; and challenged the Governor of Corunna by ſound of trumpet, or any of equal quality to ſingle combat. He treated § Villars, the Governor

§ *In his letter to Villars the Earl ſaid,* "*ſi vous* "*voulez combattre vous meme á cheval ou á pied,* "*je*

nor of Rouen, in the ſame ſtyle. In the expedition to Cadiz he threw his hat into the ſea for joy, that the Lord Admiral conſented to attack the Spaniſh fleet. Few royal favorites are ſo prodigal of life! His indignation againſt Philip roſe to the dignity of a perſonal averſion: In his letters he uſed to ſay, "I will teach that "proud King to know." As much reaſon as She had to hate Philip, the Queen could not endure the Earl's aſſuming ſuch arrogance againſt a crowned head. So formidable an * enemy he was, that when the greateſt offers could not bribe him from his duty, the court of Spain attempted to have him poiſoned;----luckily they addreſſed their poiſon to the arms of his great chair, which no more than the pummel † of a ſaddle are a mortal part. And as he ſupported the enemies of the Spaniard, he endea-

"*je maintiendrai que la querelle du Roi (Henri* iv.) "*eſt plus juſte que celle de la ligue; que je ſuis* "*meilleur que vous; & que ma* Maitreſſe *eſt plus* "belle *que la votre*, &c."

Eſſais hiſtor. ſur Paris, par Saintfoix, vol. 2. p. 82.

* *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 307.

† *Walpole, a Jeſuit, was hanged for attempting to poiſon the Queen's ſaddle.* Camden, p. 561.

voured

voured to diſpoſſeſs the Pope of the Dutchy of Ferrara, ſending the famous ‡ Sir Antony Shirley thither, to promote the intereſts of a Baſtard of the Houſe of Eſte. There was as much policy and activity of enterprize in this, as in his Holineſs ſending a § plume of Phænix-feathers to Tir Oen. While the one iſland flouriſhed with Cecils, Walſinghams, Bacons, the other was ſo buried in barbariſm, that Rome ventured to reward it's martyrs with the ſpoils of an imaginary fowl! The Earl's intelligences, his ſpies, his penſioners in foreign courts were as numerous as the boaſted informations of Walſingham *. His munificence was unbounded.-----What ſums did the † perjured Houſe of Bacon obtain or extort from him! He buried Spenſer; and which was more remarkable, was heir to Sir Roger Williams ‡, a brave ſoldier, whom he brought to

‡ *Wood's Athen. vol.* 1. *p.* 551.

§ *Bacon-papers.*

* *ib. vol.* 2. *p.* 429, *&c.*

† *ib. vol.* 2. *p.* 371; *and Sir Henry Wotton's parallel.*

‡ *He had been one of the ſtanding Council of Nine, appointed to provide for defence of the Realm againſt the Spaniſh Armada.* Biograph. vol. 4. p. 2287.

to a religious and penitent death. But what deſerved moſt, and muſt have drawn the Queen's affection to him, was his extreme attention to the ſecurity of her perſon: Each year he § promoted ſome Acts of Parliament for the defence of it; and alone perſiſted in unravelling the myſterious treaſons of her phyſician Lopez, who was ſcreened and protected by the Cecils------not merely by the Son; his baſe nature was capable of any ingratitude.------It is melancholy that faction could make even Burleigh careleſs of the ſafety of his Queen, when detection of the treaſon would reflect honour on the proſecutor! Yet this zealous Eſſex did She ſuffer her council to keep kneeling for eleven hours at his examination; for this Man's liberty did She accept

p. 2287. *He wrote a valuable hiſtory of the wars in the Low-Countries in which he had ſerved with great reputation, and where he was one of the introducers of a new military diſcipline.* Camd. Epiſt. p. 350. *James the Firſt lamented his death ſo much, that he wiſhed rather to have loſt five thouſand of his own ſubjects; and intended to write his epitaph.* Bacon-papers, vol. 1. pages 296. 355.

§ *Lord Clarendon in anſwer to Sir Henry Wotton, p.* 188.

preſents from his Mother and Siſter, yet without vouchſafing to ſee them, or grant their ſuit.------Indeed She did permit him to celebrate St. George's day alone*: One ſhould like to know how he played at this ceremony by himſelf. In ſhort, this gallant, though raſh Man, She delivered over to the executioner, becauſe his bittereſt enemies had told her he had declared, That his life was inconſiſtent with her ſafety.---- A tale ſo ridiculous that it is amazing how moſt of our hiſtorians can give credit to it!-----How was he dangerous, or could he be!------His wild attempt on the city had demonſtrated his impotence. So far from this declaration, on receiving ſentence he beſought the Lords, "not "to tell the Queen that he neglected or ſlighted "her mercy." He died with devotion, yet undaunted. Marſhal Biron derided his death, and died himſelf like a frantic coward. Raleigh imitated his death more worthily than he beheld it!†.

The

* *Vide Sidney and Bacon papers.*

† *Sir Walter Raleigh was known to bear perſonal enmity to the Earl, and endeavoured to excuſe his appearing at the execution, by pretending it was*

to

The Queen at firſt carried her reſentment ſo far, as to have a ſermon preached at St. Paul's croſs to blacken his memory ‡. Beſides the ridicule thrown on her perſon, many paſſages in his behaviour had ſhocked her haughtineſs and combated her affection. His pretending to be Head of the Puritans, and to diſlike Monarchy, in order to flatter the Dutch; his ſpeaking of the King of Spain in terms too familiar; his preſuming to create Knights in ſome of his Spaniſh expeditions; his blaming the Queen's parſimony in the affairs of Ireland, which She had once near loſt for the trifling ‖ ſum of two

to clear himſelf if the Earl ſhould tax him with any indirect dealings. One of their firſt quarrels was the Earl's braving Sir Walter at a tilt, and appearing there in defiance of him with two thouſand orange tawney feathers; an affront not very intelligible at preſent. Vide Ld. Clarendon's diſparity, p. 190. *However, it is certain that Sir Walter bore great malice to the Earl, and fell ſick on the apprehenſion of his being reſtored to the Queen's favour.* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 438; and Sidney-papers, vol. 2. p. 139.

‡ *Clarendon's diſparity, p.* 192.

‖ *Sidney-papers.*

thouſand pounds; his treating with § Tir Oen to abridge his own ſtay in that iſland; his threatning that he would make the earth tremble under him; his boaſting of one hundred and twenty Lords devoted to him; his popularity;

§ *The Earl's treaty with Tir Oen is a great blemiſh on his memory. Though the Iriſh General had an army of five thouſand foot and five hundred horſe, and Eſſex but two thouſand five hundred foot and three hundred horſe, yet Tir Oen had diſcovered evident marks of dreading the Engliſh; and as the Earl had received ſuch unuſual powers in his commiſſion, it behoved him to do a little more than patch up a treaty with the Iriſh: There even appeared on his trial ſome ſymptoms of too ambitious deſigns in his union with Tir Oen. Sir Chriſtopher Blount, Father-in-law of Eſſex, confeſſed that there had been ſome mention of tranſporting part of the Iriſh army into England, that they meditated no hurt to the Queen, yet rather than miſcarry, they would have drawn blood even from herſelf.* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 493. *I fear, no practices of his enemies could juſtify Eſſex in ſuch views! If it is true that Sir Robert Cecil, to draw him into an unwarrantable and haſty journey to England, ſtopped all veſſels but one, which was to ſpread a falſe report of the Queen's death, Cecil's art was equal to his iniquity. The paltry account he gives of Eſſex's inſurrection in a letter to Sir G. Carew, is by no means of a piece with ſuch capacity.* ib. p. 468.

his

his importunity for his friends; and his paying court to her Succeſſor, probably exaggerated to Her by Sir Robert Cecil, who was ten times more guilty in that reſpect, all this had alienated her tenderneſs and imprinted an aſperity, which it ſeems even his death could not ſoften.

On a review of his character, it appears, that if the Queen's partiality had not inflated him, he would have made one of the braveſt Generals, one of the moſt active Stateſmen, and the brighteſt * Mæcenas of that accompliſhed age. With the zeal, though without the diſcretion of Burleigh, he had nothing of the dark ſoul of Leiceſter. Raleigh excelled him in abilities, but came not near him in generoſity. It was no ſmall merit to have inſiſted on giving Bacon to that orb, from which one of Bacon's firſt employments was to contribute to expell his benefactor. The Earl had a ſolemn tincture of religion, of which his

* *As an inſtance of his affection for learning, he gave to the Univerſity of Oxford his ſhare of the library of the celebrated Biſhop Oſorius, which his Lordſhip got at the plunder of Faro.*

Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 58.

enemies

enemies availed themſelves to work him to the greateſt blemiſh of his life, the diſcovery of the abettors of his laſt raſh deſign. He had ſcarce a fault beſides which did not flow from the nobleneſs of his nature. Sir Harry Wotton ſays he was delicate in his baths; it was a ſlight luxury, and proceeded ſo little from any effeminacy in his perſon, that he read letters and attended to ſuitors the whole time he was dreſſing. Brutality of manners is not eſſentially neceſſary to courage: Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals, no unmanly ſchool, in all the marches of the army was followed by camels loaded with ſand, which he got from Egypt, to rub his body for his gymnaſtic exerciſes. Eſſex was galant, romantic and oſtentatious; his ſhooting-matches in the eye of the city gained him great popularity; the Ladies and the people never ceaſed to adore him. His genius for ſhows and thoſe pleaſures that carry an image of war, was as remarkable as his ſpirit in the profeſſion itſelf. His † impreſſes and inventions of entertain-

† *Sir H. Wotton, p.* 174. *His device was a diamond with this motto,* DUM FORMAS MINUIS.

Camden's remains.

ment

ment were much admired. One of his maſks is deſcribed by a ‡ cotemporary; I ſhall give a little extract of it, to preſent an idea of the amuſements of that age, and as it coincides with what I have already remarked of the Queen's paſſion.

My Lord of Eſſex's deviſe, ſays Rowland White, is much commended in theſe late triumphs. Some pretty while before He came in himſelf to the tilt, he ſent his Page with ſome ſpeech to the Queen, who returned with her Majeſty's glove. And when he came himſelf, he was met by an old Hermit, a Secretary of State, a brave Soldier, and an Eſquire. The firſt preſented him with a book of meditations; the ſecond with political diſcourſes; the third with orations of brave fought battles; the fourth was but his own follower, to whom the other three imparted much of their purpoſe before the Earl's entry. In ſhort, each of them endeavoured to win him over to their profeſſion, and to perſuade him to leave his vain following of

‡ *Rowland White, in the Sidney-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 362.

love,

love, and to betake him to heavenly meditation. But the Eſquire anſwered them all, and told them plainly "That this Knight would never "forſake his Miſtreſs's love, whoſe virtue made "all his thoughts divine, whoſe wiſdom taught "him all true policy, whoſe ‖ *beauty* and worth "were at all times able to make him fit to com-"mand armies." He pointed out all the defects of their ſeveral purſuits, and therefore thought his own courſe of life to be beſt in ſerving his Miſtreſs.------The Queen ſaid, "that if "She had thought there would have been ſo "much ſaid of *her*, She would not have been "there that night." The part of the Eſquire was played by Sir Toby Matthews, who lived to be an admired wit in the court of Charles the Firſt, and wrote an affected panegyric on that affected beauty the Counteſs of Carliſle.

The works of this Lord were

"A Memorial drawn up on the apprehenſion "of an Invaſion from Spain §.

‖ *The Queen was then ſixty-three.*

§ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 292.

"A narrative

"A narrative of the expedition to Cadiz.

"To Mr. Antony Bacon, an apology of the "Earl of Eſſex, againſt thoſe which falſely and "maliciouſly take him to be the only hindrance "of the peace and quiet of his country." Reprinted in 1729, under the title of, "The Earl "of Eſſex's vindication of the war with Spain." Both theſe pieces were juſtifications of himſelf from the aſperſions of his enemies. * A very good judge commends both pieces much, and ſays of of the latter particularly, "that the Earl reſolved "to deliver his own arguments with all the ad-"vantages that his own pathetic eloquence "could give them, and which ſtill remains a "memorial of his great virtues and admirable "abilities."

"Advice to the Earl of Rutland for his "travels;" publiſhed at London in 1633, 8vo. in a book intituled, "Profitable inſtructions, "deſcribing what ſpecial obſervations are to be "taken by travellers in all nations †."

* *Biograph. Brit. pages* 1665. 1669.

† *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 487.

"Verſes in his trouble," likewiſe "Medita-
"tions," both preſerved in the King's library.

"A letter of great energy, with a ſonnet to
"the Queen ‡."

"Another ſonnet," ſung before the Queen by one Hales, in whoſe voice She took ſome pleaſure. It was occaſioned by a diſcovery that Sir Fulke Greville, his ſeeming friend, had projected to plant the Lord Southampton in the Queen's favour in Eſſex's room, during one of his eclipſes. "This ſonnet methinks," ſays Sir Harry Wotton ‖, "had as much of the
"Hermit as of the Poet:" It concluded thus,

And if Thou ſhoudſt by Her be now forſaken,
She made thy Heart too ſtrong for to be ſhaken.

The ſame author mentions another of the Earl's compoſitions, but unfortunately does not give any account what it was; he calls it §

"His darling piece of Love and Self-love."

‡ *Printed in the Biographia, p.* 1670.
‖ *p.* 165.
§ *p.* 174. "A pretious

"A pretious and moſt divine letter, from "that famous and ever to be renowned Earl of "Eſſex [Father to the now Lord General his "excellence] to the Earl of Southampton, in "the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign." Printed in 1643. Re-printed in Cogan's Collection of Tracts from Lord Somers's library, vol. 4. p. 132.

Some of his letters in beautiful Latin to the celebrated Antonio Perez are publiſhed among the Bacon-papers *. But of all his compoſitions the moſt excellent, and in many reſpects equal to the performances of the greateſt genius's, is a long letter to the Queen from Ireland †, ſtating the ſituation of that country in a moſt

* *pages* 296, 367, 399.

† *It ſhould be mentioned here, that formerly his diſpatches were attributed to Bacon; of late, to his ſecretary Cuffe. The latter might have ſome hand in collecting the materials relative to buſineſs, but there runs through all the Earl's letters a peculiarity of ſtyle, ſo adapted to his ſituation and feelings, as could not have been felt for him or dictated by any body elſe. See the letter mentioned in the text in the* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 415.

maſterly manner, both as a general and ſtateſman, and concluding with ſtrains of the tendereſt eloquence on finding himſelf ſo unhappily expoſed to the artifices of his enemies during his abſence. It cannot fail to excite admiration, that a man raviſhed from all improvement and reflection at the age of ſeventeen, to be nurſed, perverted, fondled, dazled in a court, ſhould notwithſtanding have ſnatched ſuch opportunities of cultivating his mind and underſtanding! In another letter from Ireland he ſays movingly, "I pro-"vided for this ſervice a breaſt-plate but not a "cuiraſs; that is, I am armed on the breaſt, but "not on the back ‡." Dr. Birch has a volume of letters manuſcript, containing ſome from the Earl, and others addreſſed to him. Beſides theſe, we have great variety in the Cabala and among Bacon's papers of the Earl's occaſional letters ‖, written in a ſtyle as nervous as the beſt compoſitions of that age, and as eaſy and flowing as thoſe of the preſent. The vehement Friend,

‡ *ib. p.* 420.

‖ *Two little Notes of his are in the introduction to the Sidney-papers, vol.* I. *p.* 115.

the

the bold injured Enemy, the Stateſman and the fine Gentleman are conſpicuous in them.------- He ceaſed to be all theſe by the age of thirty-four §.

§ *I ſhall not dwell on the now almoſt authenticated ſtory of Lady Nottingham, though That too long paſſed for part of the romantic hiſtory of this Lord. I mention it but to obſerve that the Earl* had *given provocation to the perſon accuſed------though no provocation is an excuſe for murder. How much to be lamented that ſo black an act was committed by one of our greateſt heroes, to whom Britain has ſignal obligations. This was Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral, and Deſtroyer of the Spaniſh Armada. It ſeems, Eſſex had highly reſented it's being expreſſed in the Earl of Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal ſhare with himſelf in the taking of Cadiz. He was ſo unreaſonable as to propoſe to have the Patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham or any of his Sons.* Bacon-papers, p. 365. *Alas! that revenge, intereſt and ingratitude, ſhould have ſtained ſuch ſervices and abilities as theſe of Nottingham, Raleigh and Bacon!*

EDWARD

EDWARD VERE,

EARL of OXFORD,

WAS the ſeventeenth Earl of that ancient Family, and by no means the leaſt illuſtrious. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, by adroitneſs in his exerciſes, by valour and zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, he is * recorded to have been the firſt that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and preſenting the Queen with a pair of the former, She was ſo pleaſed with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The Earl of Oxford ſhone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her Majeſty's own hand, being led armed by two Ladies into her preſence-chamber †.

* *Stowe.*

† *Collins's hiſtorical collections, p.* 264.

In

In the year 1585, He was at the head of the Nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leiceſter for the relief of the States of Holland; and in eighty-eight joined the Fleet with ſhips hired at his own expence to repell the Spaniſh Armada.

He was Knight of the Garter, and ſat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, of the Earls of Arundel, of Eſſex and Southampton: But another remarkable trial in that reign, proved the [voluntary] ruin of this Peer. He was an intimate friend of the Duke of Norfolk that was condemned on account of the Scottiſh Queen; Lord Oxford earneſtly ſollicited his Father-in-law the Treaſurer Burleigh to ſave the Duke's life, but not ſucceeding, he was ſo incenſed againſt the Miniſter, that in moſt abſurd and unjuſt revenge [though the cauſe was amiable] he ſwore he would do all he could to ruin his Daughter, and accordingly not only forſook her bed, but ſold and conſumed great part of the vaſt inheritance deſcended to him from his anceſtors.

He

He lived to be a very aged man, and died in the ſecond year of James the Firſt.

He was an admired Poet, and reckoned the beſt writer of Comedy in his time: The very names of all his plays are loſt: A few of his poems are extant in a miſcellany called, "The "Paradiſe of dainty Devices." Lond. 1578. qu°. The chief part of the collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer ‡.

THOMAS SACKVILLE,

LORD BUCKHURST.

IT is not my buſineſs to enter into the life of this Peer, as a Stateſman: It is ſufficient to ſay that few firſt Miniſters have left ſo fair a character. His Family diſdained the offer of an apology for it againſt ſome little cavils, which

‡ *Wood's Athenæ, vol.* 1. *p.* 152; *and Faſti, p.* 99.

"ſpreta

"ſpreta exoleſcunt; ſi iraſcare, agnita viden-
"tur*." It is almoſt as needleſs to ſay that he was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. He early quitted the ſtudy of the law for the flowery paths of poetry, and ſhone both in Latin and Engliſh compoſition. In his graver years the brilliancy of his imagination grew more correct, not leſs abundant. He was called, ſays Loyd, *The Star-chamber bell*, [a compariſon that does not convey much idea at preſent, but he explains it by adding] ſo very flowing was his invention †. "His Secretaries," ſays Sir Robert Naunton, "had difficulty to pleaſe him, he was "ſo facete and choice in his ſtyle."

He was Author of the celebrated Tragedy, called, "Gorboduc;" the firſt dramatic piece of any conſideration in the Engliſh language, written many years before Shakeſpear ſet forth his plays ‡. He was aſſiſted in it by Norton, a fellow-labourer of Sternhold and Hopkins.

* *Loyd's worthies*, *p.* 680.
† *ib. p.* 678.
‡ *Antony Wood.*

This tragedy was acted before the Queen at Whitehall, by the Gentlemen of the inner Temple, 1561. It originally had the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," was printed incorrectly and ſurreptitiouſly in 1565; more compleatly in 1570: In 1590, by the title of "Gorboduc." It was re-publiſhed by Dodſley in 1736, with a preface by Mr. Spence, by the procuration of Mr. Pope, "who wondered ‖ that the propriety and natural eaſe of it had not been better imi-"tated by the dramatic authors of the ſucceed-"ing age." It is to be found at the head of the ſecond volume of the collection of old plays, publiſhed by Dodſley. Sir Philip Sidney in his apology for poetry gives this lofty character of it: "It is full of ſtately ſpeeches and well-ſounding "phraſes, climbing to the heigth of Seneca's "ſtyle, and as full of notable morality, which "it doth moſt delightfully teach, and ſo obtain "the very end of poeſy." Puttenham ſays, "I think that for Tragedy the Lord of Buck-"hurſt and Maiſter Edward Ferreys for ſuch "doings as I have ſeen of theirs, do deſerve the "higheſt price:" "The Earl of Oxford and

‖ *Vide Preface.*

"Maiſter

"Maiſter Edwards of her Majeſty's chappel for "comedy and interlude §."

His Lordſhip wrote beſides,

"A preface and the life of the unfortunate "Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard "the Third, in verſe," in a work intituled,

"A mirrour for magiſtrates, being a true "chronicle hiſtory of the untimely falls of ſuch "unfortunate princes and men of note, as have "happened ſince the firſt entrance of Brute into "this iſland until this latter age." This work was publiſhed in 1610, by Richard Niccols of Magdalen College in Oxford, but was the joint-produce of Lord Buckhurſt, Mr. Baldwine, Mr. Higgons, Mr. Ferrers, and Mr. Churchyard, men of the greateſt wit in that age *. The original thought was his Lordſhip's, as we learn from the Editor, who ſays, "That the "penmen [of the chronicle] being many and "diverſe, all diverſly affected in the method of

§ *Art of poetry.*

* *Life of Drayton, before his works, p.* 5.

"this their mirrour, he followed the intended "ſcope of that moſt honourable perſonage, who, "by how much he did ſurpaſs the reſt in the "eminence of his noble condition, by ſo much "he hath exceeded them all in the excellency of "his ſtyle, which with a golden pen he hath "limned out to poſterity in that worthy object "of his mind, the tragedy of the Duke of "Buckingham, and in his preface then intituled, "Maſter Sackville's induction. This worthy "preſident of learning intending to perfect all "this ſtory himſelf from the conqueſt, being "called to a more ſerious expence in the great "ſtate-affairs of his moſt royal Lady and Sove-"reign, left the diſpoſal thereof to Mr. "Baldwine, &c †."

Tiptoft and Rivers ſet the example of borrowing light from other countries, and patronized the importer of Printing, Caxton. The Earls of Oxford and ‡ Dorſet ſtruck out new lights for the Drama, without making the multitude laugh or weep at ridiculous repreſentations

† *Collins's Peerage in Dorſet, p.* 714.

‡ *Lord Buckhurſt was created Earl of Dorſet.*

of

of Scripture. To the two former we owe PRINTING, to the two latter, TASTE-----what do we not owe perhaps to the laſt of the four! Our hiſtoric plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the Mirrour for Magiſtrates; to that plan, and to the boldneſs of Lord Buckhurſt's new ſcenes perhaps We owe SHAKESPEAR. Such debts to theſe four Lords, the probability of the laſt obligation, are ſufficient to juſtify a CATALOGUE of NOBLE AUTHORS.

SIR *ROBERT CECIL*,

EARL of SALISBURY.

THIS Man who had the fortune or misfortune to pleaſe both Queen Elizabeth and James the Firſt; who like the Son of the Duke of Lerma, had the uncommon fate of ſucceeding * his own Father in the Prime-

* *After a ſhort interval.*

miniſterſhip,

miniſterſhip, and who unlike that Son of Lerma did not, though treacherous to every body elſe, ſupplant his own Father, this man is ſufficiently known; his public ſtory may be found in all our hiſtories, his particular in the Biographia; and if any body's curioſity is ſtill unſatisfied about him, they may ſee a tedious account of his laſt ſickneſs in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa.

He wrote

"Adverſus perduelles;" an anſwer to ſome Popiſh libels.

"Several ſpeeches in Parliament; and

"Many letters ‡.

"One in the Cabala to his Father.

"Some notes on Dr. Dee's diſcourſe on the "reformation of the Calendar."

‡ *Vide Sawyer's memorials in three vols. folio.*

HENRY

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL of NORTHAMPTON,

YOUNGER Son of the famous Earl of Surrey, was ſaid to be the learnedeſt amongſt the nobility, and the moſt noble amongſt the learned. To theſe advantages of birth and education were added the dignities of Earl, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, Governor of Dover-caſtle, [where he was * buried] one of the Commiſſioners for the office of Earl-marſhal, Lord privy-ſeal, High-Steward of Oxford, and Chancellor of Cambridge. He added himſelf the ſtill nobler title of Founder of three Hoſpitals, at Greenwich in Kent, at Clin in Shropſhire, and at Caſtle-riſing in Norfolk †. Theſe topics of

* *He died at the palace he had built at Charing-croſs, now Northumberland-houſe: He gave the deſign for Audley-Inn.* Loyd's worthies, p. 780.

† *Dugdale's baronage, vol. 2. p.* 275.

panegyric

panegyric were ſure not to be over-looked by our writers of genealogies, who winnow the characters of all mankind, and take due care not to lay up any of the chaff. ------ But what have our hiſtorians to ſay of this Man! What a tale have they to tell of murder! ------ But it is neceſſary to take up his character a little higher. On his Father's death he appears to have been left in very ſcanty circumſtances, and though there is no doubt of his having parts, and very flexile ones too, they carried him no great lengths during the long reign of Elizabeth: In her Succeſſor's they produced ten-fold. Antony Bacon giving an account of a conference he had with his Aunt about the Cecils, wiſhes for the genius of the Lord Henry Howard, or that of Signor Perez, to aſſiſt him with the facility and grace which they had in relating their own actions‡. Lady Bacon, the ſevere and froward, but upright Mother of Antony and Sir Francis, had no ſuch favourable impreſſions of Lord Henry, againſt whom, as he was an intimate of Antony and the Earl of Eſſex, She often warns her Son, calling Howard, *a dangerous*

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 132

intelligencing

intelligencing man, and no doubt a ſubtle Papiſt inwardly, a very inſtrument of the Spaniſh Papiſts. No miſtaken judgment; he had been bred a Papiſt, and though at this time he ſeems to have acted Proteſtantiſm ‖, he openly reverted to Popery in the next reign, which at the King's requeſt he again abandoned, and yet at his death avowed himſelf a Catholic §. The ſame Lady foretells his betraying his Brother Norfolk, whom he was ſtill ſolliciting to his ruin; "For "He [Lord Henry] pretending courteſy, work-"eth miſcheif periloufly. I have long [ſays ſhe] "known him, and obſerved him. His work-"ings have been ſtark naught *." Her Lady-ſhip had learning, and was profuſe of it; in another place † She calls him "*Subtiliter ſub-*"*dolus*, and a ſubtle Serpent." Rowland White, of a nature leſs acrimonious, only ſays, "That

‖ *He had even been a competitor with Grindal for the Archbiſhoprick of York, but miſcarried from the doubtfulneſs of his religion.*

Vide Life of Grindal in the Biograp. p. 2432.

§ *Lord Brook's five years of King James, p.* 57.

* *Bacon-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 227.

† *ib. p.* 309.

"the Lord Henry Howard was held for a ran-
"ter‡." Sir Antony Weldon ſpeaks of him as one of the groſſeſt flatterers alive.-----But it is the mode to reject his teſtimony as too ſevere a writer.------Yet on what times was he bitter! What character that he has cenſured, has whitened by examination? To inſtance in this Lord Northampton. I ſhall not content myſelf with obſerving that Sir Fulke Grevile ſays‖, "He "was famous for ſecret inſinuation and for cun-
"ning flatteries, and by reaſon of theſe flatteries "a fit man for the conditions of thoſe times." Nor that Monſieur de Beaumont, the French Embaſſador at that time, calls him one of the greateſt flatterers and calumniators that ever lived§: Let Him ſpeak for himſelf. He firſt founded his hopes of preferment on the Earl of Eſſex, to whom He ſeems to have made unbounded court. In one of his letters he tells that Favorite, "So God deal with me in *die illo*, "as I would loſe of my own blood to ſave "yours; and hold all thoſe given over utterly

‡ *Sidney-papers, p.* 129.
‖ *In his five years of King James, p.* 5.
§ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 501.

"in

" in *ſenſum reprobiſſimum*, whoſe malice can diſ-
" tinguiſh at this day between the ſafe-guard of
" your worthy perſon and the life of your coun-
" try*." In another, " When I ſee you not,
" yet I think of you, and with the moſt divine
" philoſophers will ever ſettle my beatitude in
" contemplation of that ſhining object, unto
" which hypocriſy or flattery can add no grace,
" becauſe the rare worth of itſelf hath made it
" very truly and ſingularly ſuper-excellent †."
And as exceſs of flattery to the creature is not
content till it has dared to engage even the Crea-
tor in it's hyperboles, he tells Eſſex, " My hope
" of your ſafe return is anchored in Heaven. I
" believe that God himſelf is not only pleaſed
" with his own workmanſhip in you, as he was
" when *vidit omnia quæ creavit, et erant valdè*
" *bona*; but withal that he is purpoſed to protect
" that worthy perſon of your lordſhip's under the
" wings of his cherubim ‡." What could Sir
Antony Weldon ſay too bad of the flattery of a
man, who paints the *great God* of heaven ſmit-

* *ib. vol.* 2. *p.* 246.
† *ib. p.* 363.
‡ *ib. p.* 429.

ten, like an old doating Queen, with a frail phantom of his own creation!

But though Northampton could flatter, honeſt Abbot could not: The Earl proſecuting ſome perſons in the Star-chamber for defamation, as his infamy began to grow public, when the Lords were ready to paſs ſentence, the Archbiſhop roſe and to the Earl's face told him, "Thoſe things "ſaid of him *were* grounded upon reaſon, and "for which men of upright conſciences had "ſome reaſon to ſpeak-----and that his Lord-"ſhip's own letters made evident that he had "done ſome things againſt his own conſcience, "merely to attain unto honour and ſovereignty "and to pleaſe the King."-----And then pulled out a letter from Northampton to Cardinal Bellarmine, in which the Earl profeſſed to the latter "That howſoever the condition of the times "compelled him and his Majeſty urged him to "turne Proteſtant, yet nevertheleſſe his heart "ſtood with the Papiſts, and that he would be "ready to further them in any attempt ‖."------

But

‖ *Northampton was ſo abaſhed with this reproof, that as ſoon as the Court broke up, he went to Greenwich,*

But to have done with this topic, which I ſhould gladly quit, if it were not to paſs to that of blood. Howard, who always kept terms with the Cecils, and when he had preſented one of his compoſitions to Eſſex, ſent another to Burleigh, at the ſame time with a true ſycophant's art confeſſing it to his friend, ſkirmiſhed himſelf out of Eſſex's misfortunes, and became the inſtrument of Sir Robert Cecil's correſpondence

wich, made his will, confeſſing himſelf a Papiſt, and died ſoon after. Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of King James, p. 57. *This ſmall book contains little more than the ſtory of the Earl and Counteſs of Somerſet and of Northampton, to whom Sir Fulke would not only aſcribe almoſt every thing done at that period, but reſolves all into malicious deſigns of miſchief, as Northampton's drawing the Biſhops into declaring for the divorce, in order to expoſe that Bench; an unneceſſary fineſſe to circumvent men ſo ready for any infamy as many of the order were at that time. It ſeems ſtrange that an author who refined ſo much, ſhould have reaſoned ſo little, as to believe in witches and incantations. The new volume of the Biographia rejects this work as not Lord Brooke's, for no better reaſon than his not having mentioned it in his other writings. A Clergyman might as well refuſe to baptize a Child, becauſe the Father at a former chriſtening did not tell him that he intended to beget it.*

with

with King James §, which Cecil pretended was for the ſervice of his Miſtreſs, as the confidence of her Miniſters would aſſure that Prince of his peaceable Succeſſion, and prevent his giving her any diſturbance. This negotiation * was immediately rewarded by James on his acceſſion with his favour and with the honours I have mentioned; but as every riſing favorite was the object of Northampton's baſeneſs, he addicted his ſervices to the Earl of Somerſet, and became a chief and ſhocking inſtrument in that Lord's match with Northampton's kinſwoman the Counteſs of Eſſex, and of the ſucceeding murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Northampton, the pious Endower of Hoſpitals, died luckily before the plot came to light; but his letters were read in court-------not all, for there was ſuch a horrid mixture of obſcenity and blood in them, that the Cheif Juſtice could not go through them in common decency.-----It is time to come to this Lord's works.

§ *Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p.* 514.

* *Loyd ſays that Northampton was no Flatterer, nor ambitious!* page 781. *Thoſe who condemn Sir Antony Weldon's impartiality, may perhaps admire Loyd's veracity.*

He

He wrote,

"A Defenſative againſt the poiſon of ſuppoſed "prophecies," dedicated to Sir Francis Walſingham, and printed in qu°. at London, in 1583, and re-printed there in folio in 1620, by J. Charlwood, Printer to the Earl's great Nephew, the Earl of Arundel. There is a long account of this work in the Britiſh librarian, p. 331.

"An apology for the government of Wo-"men," never publiſhed, but extant in manuſcript in the Bodleian library.

"An abſtract of the frauds of the Officers of "the Navy," addreſſed to King James; manuſcript in the King's library †.

"A devotional piece, with the judgments of "primitive interpreters." This is all we know of this piece, only mentioned by his Lordſhip in a letter to Lord Burleigh, to whom he ſent it ‡.

† *Caſley's Catal. p.* 273.

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 247.

"Another

" Another treatiſe of devotion," that ſeems to have been different from the laſt, and rather, " Forms of prayer," ſent to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in March 1596-7, with a letter in which this hypocrite tells the Biſhop " That he " had taſted by experience of private exerciſes " for the ſpace of many years what comfort theſe " proportions work in a faithful ſoul; and de- " ſiring his Grace to refer the book to Dr. An- " drews or Dr. Bancroft, and if no objection " was found with it, he humbly craves his " Grace's favour that the Preſs might eaſe him of " ſo great a charge and fatigue as it had been to " him to copy it out, and cauſe it to be copied " for his importunate friends *." In this letter, as in all his Lordſhip's compoſitions, is a great mixture of affectation and pedantry.

By a letter of the Earl of Eſſex to him, it looks as if one of Northampton's arts of flattery to the former was drawing up his pedigree †.

* *ib. p.* 325.

† *ib. p.* 342.

And

And to raiſe and aſcertain Eſſex's authority as Earl-marſhal, Northampton appears to have undertaken a treatiſe on that office. but not to have compleated it ‡.

LORD CHANCELLOR *ELLESMERE*,

THE Founder of the Houſe of Egerton, publiſhed nothing during his life, but a "Speech in the Exchequer-chamber touching "the Poſtnati," printed at London in qu°. in 1609. After his death there appeared in his name

"Certain obſervations concerning the office "of Lord Chancellor." London 1651, octavo.

He left to his Chaplain, Mr. Williams, afterwards the celebrated Lord-keeper and Biſhop of Lincoln, four manuſcript collections con-

‡ *ib.* 365.

cerning "The Prerogative Royal, Privileges of "Parliament, Proceedings in Chancery, and the "Power of the Star-chamber*." Of which I find printed "Elleſmere's privileges and prero-"gatives of the High-court of Chancery, "1614†."

SIR *FRANCIS BACON*, VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS,

THE PROPHET OF ARTS, which NEWTON was ſent afterwards to *reveal*. It would be impertinent to the reader to enter into any account of this amazing Genius or his works: Both will be univerſally admired as long as *ſcience* exiſts.------As long as *ingratitude* and *adulation* are deſpicable, ſo long ſhall we lament the depravity of this great Man's *heart!*------Alas! that HE, who could command *immortal fame*, ſhould have ſtooped to the little *ambition of power!*

* *ib. vol.* 1. *p.* 479.

† *Harl. Catal. vol.* 2. *p.* 651.

SIR

SIR *FULKE GREVILE*, LORD BROOKE,

A MAN of much note in his time, but one of thoſe admired wits who have loſt much of their reputation in the eyes of poſterity. A thouſand accidents of birth, court-favour or popularity, concur ſometimes to gild a ſlender proportion of merit. After ages who look when thoſe beams are withdrawn, wonder what attracted the eyes of the multitude. No man ſeems to me ſo aſtoniſhing an object of temporary admiration as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to Him; the Republic of Poland thought him at leaſt worthy to be in the nomination for their crown. All the muſes of England wept his death. When we at this diſtance of time inquire what prodigious merits excited ſuch admiration, what do we find?-----

Great valour.-----But it was an age of heroes.---- In full of all other talents we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, paſtoral romance, which the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now wade through; and ſome abſurd attempts to fetter Engliſh verſe in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author underſtood little of the genius of his own language. The few of his letters extant are poor matters; one * to a ſteward of his father, an inſtance of unwarrantable violence. By far the beſt preſumption of his abilities [to us who can judge only by what we ſee] is a † pamphlet publiſhed amongſt the Sidney-papers, being an anſwer to the famous libel called *Leiceſter's common-wealth.* It defends his uncle with great ſpirit: What had been ſaid in derogation to their blood ſeems to have touched Sir Philip moſt. He died with the raſhneſs ‡ of a volunteer, after having lived to write with the *ſang froid* and prolixity of Mademoiſelle Scuderi.

* *Sidney-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 256.

† *ib. in the introduction, p.* 62.

‡ *Queen Elizabeth uſed to ſay of Lord Eſſex, "We ſhall have him knocked o' the head like that "raſh fellow Sidney."*

Let

Let not this examination of a favorite character be taken in an ill light. There can be no motive but *juſt criticiſm* for calling in queſtion the fame of another man at this diſtance of time. Were Poſterity to allow all the patents beſtowed by cotemporaries, *The Temple of Fame* would be crouded by worthleſs dignitaries. How many Princes would be preſſing in, the weakeſt or wickedeſt of Mankind, becauſe Courtiers or Medals called them *Great!* One Man ſtill appears there by a yet more admiſſible title, Philip *the Good* Duke of Burgundy-----one ſhudders to read what maſſacres he made of his Flemiſh ſubjects. Louis the Thirteenth claims under the title of *the Juſt:* There can ſcarce be a more abominable fact than one in Voltaire's new Univerſal Hiſtory. Monſieur de Cinqmars, the King's favorite, had with his Majeſty's ſecret approbation endeavoured to deſtroy Richelieu----and failed. The King was glad to appeaſe the Cardinal by ſacrificing his Friend, whom he uſed to call *Cher Ami.* When the hour of execution arrived, Louis pulled out his watch, and with a villainous ſmile ſaid, "Je crois qu'á cette "heure *Cher Ami* fait une vilaine mine." Voltaire

taire commending him ſays, that this King's character is not ſufficiently known.------It was not indeed, while ſuch an anecdote remained unſtained with the blackeſt colours of hiſtory!

I am ſenſible that I have wandered from my ſubject by touching on Sir Philip Sidney; but writing his life is writing Sir Fulke Grevile's, who piqued himſelf moſt, and it was his cheif merit, on being, as he ſtyled himſelf on his tomb, THE FRIEND OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. -----It was well he did not make the ſame parade of his Friendſhip with the Earl of Eſſex: An ancedote I have mentioned before ‖ ſeems to ſhow that he was not ſo ſtrict in all his friendſhips. He had more merit in being the patron of Camden.

This Lord's works were,

"A very ſhort ſpeech in Parliament," recorded by Lord Bacon §.

"The life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney.

‖ *Vide page* 138.

§ *Apothegms, p.* 221; *and Biograph. p.* 2395.

Sir

"Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of King "James, or the condition of the ſtate of Eng-"land, and the relation it had to other Pro-"vinces." A very thin quarto, 1643.

We are told * that he propoſed to write the life of Queen Elizabeth, a work not much to be regretted, as he himſelf acquainted the Earl of Saliſbury, "that though he intended to deliver "nothing but the truth, yet he did not hold "himſelf bound to tell all the truth;" a diſpenſation which of all ranks of men an hiſtorian perhaps is the laſt that has a right to give himſelf. What he conceals is probably the part that would afford moſt information. It is worth the reader's while to have recourſe to the original paſſage, where he will find the groſs ſhifts uſed by Saliſbury to render Sir Fulke's meditated hiſtory abortive, which however he ſeemed to have little reaſon to dread, after the declaration I have mentioned.

"A letter to an honourable Lady, with advice "how to behave herſelf to a huſband of whom "ſhe was jealous."

* *Vide Biograph. p.* 2396.

"A

"A letter of travel:" It contains directions to his couſin Grevile Verney then in France.

"Cælica," a collection of CIX. ſongs.

"A treatiſe of human learning," in CL. ſtanzas.

"An inquiſition upon fame and honour," in LXXXVI. ſtanzas.

"A treatiſe of wars," in LXVIII. ſtanzas.

"His remains," conſiſting of political and philoſophical poems.

"M. Tullius Cicero, a Tragedy;" but this is diſputed.

"Alaham, a Tragedy.

"Muſtapha, a Tragedy."

The two laſt plays have the chorus after the manner of the ancients; a pedantry as injudicious as Sir Philip's Engliſh hexameters. After all the attempts to revive that mob of confidents, after all the laborious Pere Brumoy's diſſertations ‡ to juſtify them, do they ceaſe to appear unnatural excreſcencies of a *drama*, whoſe

‡ *Theatre des Grecs.* faults

faults are admired as much as it's excellencies? With all the difference of Grecian, and French or Engliſh manners, it is impoſſible to conceive that Phædra truſted her inceſtuous paſſion, or Medea her murderous revenge, to a whole troop of attendants. If Metaſtaſio's Operas ſurvive for ſo much time as conſtitutes certain and unlimited admiration in Lovers of Antiquity, it will be in vain for future Pedants to tell Men of Senſe two thouſand years hence, that our manners were different from theirs; they will never bear to hear every ſcene concluded with a ſong, whether the Actor who is going off the ſtage be in love or in rage, be going to a wedding or to execution. In fact, the Ancients no more truſted their ſecrets, eſpecially of a criminal ſort, to all their domeſtics, than we ſing upon every occaſion: The manners of no country affect the great out-lines of human life, of human paſſions. Beſides, if they did, whenever the manners of an age are ridiculous, it is not the buſineſs of Tragedy to adopt, but of Comedy to expoſe them. They who defend abſurdities, can have little taſte for real beauties. There is nothing ſo unlike ſenſe as nonſenſe, yet in how many authors is the latter admired for the ſake of the former!

GEORGE CAREW,

EARL of TOTNESS,

THE younger Son of a Dean of Exeter, raiſed himſelf by his merit to great honours. Though his titles were conferred by the Kings James and Charles, his ſervices were performed under Elizabeth, in whoſe reign he was Maſter of the Ordnance in Ireland, Treaſurer of the army there, Preſident of Munſter, and one of the Lords Juſtices. With leſs than 4000 men He reduced many caſtles and forts to the Queen's obedience, took the Earl of Deſmond priſoner, and brought the Bourks, O'Briens, and other rebels to ſubmiſſion. He baffled all attempts of the Spaniards on his Province, and eſtabliſhed it in perfect peace. He died in an honorable old age at the Savoy in 1629, and is buried under a goodly monument at Stratford upon Avon. He was a great patron of learning and lover of antiquities.

He

He wrote,

"Pacata Hibernia, or the hiſtory of the wars "in Ireland, eſpecially within the province of "Mounſter in 1599, 1600, 1601, and 1602;" which after his death was printed in folio at London in 1633, with ſeventeen maps, being publiſhed by his natural Son Thomas Stafford *.

It is certain that his Lordſhip propoſed to write the reign of Henry the Fifth, and had made collections and extracts for that purpoſe. The author of the life of Michael Drayton ſays †, that Speed's reign of that Prince was written by our Earl: Others ‡ only ſay that his Lordſhip's collections were inſerted in it.

Others of his collections in four volumes folio, relating to Ireland, are in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Others were ſold by his executors to Sir Robert Shirley ‖.

* *Vide Ant. Wood and Dugdale's baronage.*

† *p.* 15.

‡ *Gen. Dict. vol.* 9. *p.* 324; *Biogr. p.* 1171.

‖ *Dugdale, vol.* 2. *p.* 423.

WILLIAM HERBERT,

EARL of PEMBROKE.

HIS character is not only one of the moſt amiable in Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, but is one of the beſt * drawn; not being marked with any ſtrong lines, it diſtinguiſhes the delicacy of that happy pencil, to which the real pencil muſt yeild of the renowned portrait-painter of that age.------Vandyke little thought when he drew Sir Edward Hyde, that a greater Maſter than himſelf was ſitting to him. They had indeed great reſemblance in their manners; each copied *Nature* faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact heighth and ſymmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonnas or Venus's: The likeneſs ſeems to have been ſtudied in all, the character in many: His dreſſes are thoſe of the times. The Hiſtorian's fidelity

* *Hiſt. of the Rebellion, vol.* 1. *p.* 57.

is

is as remarkable; he repreſents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and ſhades as would beſt produce the effect he deſigns, yet his colours are never thoſe of imagination, nor diſpoſed without a ſingular propriety. Hampden is not painted in the armour of Brutus, nor would Cromwell's maſk fit either Julius or Tiberius.

"The Earl of Pembroke," ſays another writer †, "was not only a great favorer of "learned and ingenious men, but was himſelf "learned, and endowed to admiration with a "poetical geny, as by thoſe amorous and not "inelegant aires and poems of his compoſition "doth evidently appear; ſome of which had "muſical notes ſet to them by Henry Lawes and "Nicholas Laneare." All that he hath extant were publiſhed with this title,

"Poems written by William Earl of Pem-"broke, &c. many of which are anſwered by "way of repartee by Sir Benjamin Rudyard; "with other poems written by them occaſionally "and apart." Lond. 1660. oct°.

† *Woood's Athenæ, vol.* 1. *p.* 546.

SIR

SIR *DUDLEY CARLETON*, VISCOUNT DORCHESTER,

IS little known but in his capacity of Miniſter to foreign courts, for which he ſeems to have been well qualified; but by his ſubſervience to his Maſters and to his patron the Duke of Buckingham one ſhould have thought he had imbibed his * prerogative-notions, as Embaſſadors are a little apt to do, in other ſchools than Holland and Venice where he was cheifly reſident. His negotiations have been lately preſented to the public; a munificence *it* might oftener, but never ſhould without gratitude receive. It was not the fault of the Miniſter or of the Editor that theſe tranſactions turned cheifly on the Synod of Dort. It is always curious to know what wars a great Monarch waged: Sir Dudley would probably have been glad to negotiate in earneſt the in-

* *Vide hiſtor. preface to the new edition of his letters, p.* 20.

tereſts

tereſts of the Palatinate; but the King had other buſineſs to think of than the preſervation or ruin of his children-------while there was a chance that the Dyer's Son Vorſtius might be Divinity-profeſſor at Leyden, inſtead of being burnt, as his Majeſty hinted *to the Chriſtian prudence* † of the Dutch that he deſerved to be, our Embaſſadors could not receive inſtructions, and conſequently could not treat, on any other buſineſs. The King, who did not reſent the Maſſacre at Amboyna, was on the point of breaking with the States for ſupporting a man who profeſſed the hereſies of Enjedinus, Oſtodorus, *&c.* points of extreme conſequence to Great Britain! Sir Dudley Carleton was forced to threaten the Dutch, not only with the hatred of King James, but alſo with his pen.

This Lord's writings are ‡,

" Balance pour peſer en toute equité & droic-
" ture la harangue faite n' agueres en l' aſſemblée

† *They are the King's own words from his letter in the Mercure Francois; vide marginal note to the article Vorſtius in the* General Dictionary, vol. 10. p. 36, *where may be ſeen a ſummary of this whole affair.*

‡ *Antony Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 563. " des

" des illuſtres & puiſſans Seignoures Meſſeig-
" neurs les Eſtats generaux des Provinces unies
" du pais bas, &c." 1618. qu°.

" Haranque faite au counſeile de Meſs. les
" Eſtats generaux des Provinces unies, touchant
" le diſcord & les troubles de l'egliſe & la police,
" cauſés par la doctrine d'Arminius." 6 Oct.
1617, ſtil. nov. Printed with the former.

" Various letters in the Cabala.

" Several French and Latin letters to Voſſius,"
printed with Voſſius's Epiſtles. Lond. 1690. fol.

" Speeches in Parliament," printed in Ruſh-
worth's collections.

" Memoirs for diſpatches of political affairs
" relating to Holland and England 1618, with
" ſeveral propoſitions made to the States." MS.

" Particular obſervations of the military affairs
" in the Palatinate and the Low-Countries,
" annis, 1621 and 1622." MS.

" Letters

"Letters relating to State Affairs written to "the King and Viſcount Rocheſter from Ve- "nice, ann. 1613." MS.

"Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton, "Knt. during his embaſſy in Holland from Janu- "ary 1615-6, to December 1620, with a judi- "cious hiſtorical preface." Lond. 1757. qu°. This is the collection mentioned above.

EDWARD CECIL,

VISCOUNT WIMBLEDON,

A Martial Lord in the reigns of King James and King Charles, followed the wars in the Netherlands for the ſpace of thirty-five years, and was a General of great reputation till his miſcarriage in the expedition to Cales. He was ſecond Son of the Earl of Exeter, and Grandſon of Burleigh. King Charles made him of his Privy-council, Governor of Portſmouth,

and a Peer. He has barely a title to this catalogue, and yet too much to be omitted: In the King's library are two tracts in manuſcript drawn up by his Lordſhip, * one intituled

" The Lord Viſcount Wimbledon his method " how the coaſts of the kingdom may be defended " againſt any enemy, in caſe the royal navye " ſhould be otherwiſe employed or impeached, " 1628."

As I am unwilling to multiply authors unneceſſarily, it will be ſufficient to mention that in the ſame place is another paper on the ſame ſubject with a noble name to it, and called

† " The opinion of the LORD GRAY, Sir " JOHN NORRIS, *&c.* for the defence of the " realm againſt invaſion, 1588."

Our Peer's other piece is intituled

" Lord Viſcount Wimbledon's demonſtration " of divers parts of war; eſpecially of Caval- " lerye ‡."

There

* *Caſley's catalogue, p.* 276.

† *ib.* 281.

‡ *ib.* 283. *There is a letter from Camden to this Lord, who had conſulted him upon ſome precedent of diſcipline.* Camdeni *&c.* epiſtolæ, p. 351.

There is extant beſides in print,

"The Anſwer of the Viſcount Wimbledon "to the charge of the Earl of Eſſex and nine "other Colonels at the council-table, relating "to the expedition againſt Cales ‖."

ROBERT CAREY,

EARL of MONMOUTH.

WAS a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, but appears to have owed his preferment to the diſpatch he uſed in informing her Succeſſor of her death. Her Majeſty ſeems to have been as little fond of advancing her relations by the Mother, as She was ſollicitous to keep down thoſe who partook of her Blood-royal. The former could not well complain, when She was

‖ *It is printed at the end of Lord Lanſdown's works, Lord Wimbledon being ſuppoſed to be aſſiſted in it by Sir Richard Greenvile.* Vide the life of the latter in the Biogr. Brit. vol. 4.

ſo indifferent even about vindicating her Mother's fame. This will excuſe our Earl Robert's aſſiduity about her heir, which indeed He relates himſelf with great ſimplicity. The Queen treated him with much familiarity: Viſiting her in her laſt illneſs and praying that her health might continue, She took him by the hand and wrung it hard and ſaid, "No, Robin, I am "not well," *and fetched not ſo few as forty or fifty great ſighs*, which he profeſſes he never knew her to do in all his life time, but for the death of the Queen of Scots. He found She would die.------"I could not," ſays he, "but think in "what a wretched eſtate I ſhould be left, moſt "of my livelyhood depending on her life. And "hereupon I bethought myſelf with what grace "and favour I was ever received of the King "of Scots, whenſoever I was ſent to him. I "did aſſure myſelf it was neither unjuſt nor un-"honeſt for me to do for myſelf, if God at "that time ſhould call her to his mercy." Theſe words are taken from an account of that Princeſs's death, publiſhed by Dr. Birch among Sir Thomas Edmondes's papers, and are extracted from the only work of this Earl, *viz.*

"Memoirs

"Memoirs of his own life," a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and which it is great pity is not communicated to the Public.

HENRY MONTAGU,

EARL of MANCHESTER,

WAS Grandſon of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Cheif Juſtice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and was Father of the Lord Kimbolton, who with five Members of the Houſe of Commons were ſo remarkably accuſed by King Charles the Firſt. Earl Henry was bred a Lawyer, roſe ſwiftly through moſt of the ranks of that profeſſion to ſome of the greateſt honours of the ſtate and peerage; his preferments are thus enumerated by Loyd in his Stateworthies *. Serjeant at Law, Knight, Recorder of London, Lord Cheif Juſtice of the

* *page* 1027.

King's-

King's-Bench, Lord Treaſurer of England, Baron of Kimbolton, Viſcount Mandeville, Preſident of the Council, Earl of Mancheſter, Lord Privy-ſeal. Lord Clarendon has drawn † his character. He lived to a very great age, and wrote a book called

"Mancheſter al mondo, or meditations on "life and death."

ROBERT GREVILE,

LORD BROOKE,

MADE a figure at the beginning of the Civil War, and probably was a man of great virtue, for the royaliſt writers condeſcend to ſay, that if he had lived a little longer, he would probably have ſeen through the deſigns of his party and deſerted them. This ſilly ſort of apology has been made for other Patriots, and

† *vol.* 1. *p.* 54, 55.

by

by higher writers than meer genealogiſts, as if nothing but the probability of a converſion could excuſe thoſe Heroes who withſtood the arbitrary proceedings of Charles and his Miniſters, and to whoſe Spirit we owe ſo much of our Liberty. Our Antiquaries weep over the deſtruction of Convents, and our Hiſtorians ſigh for Charles and Laud! But there is not the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that this Lord Brooke would have abandoned his principles: Lord Clarendon repreſents him as one of the moſt determined of the party; and it is not probable that a man who was on the point of ſeeking *Liberty* in the foreſts of America, would have deſerted her banners when victorious in her own Britain. He and the Lord Say and Seal had actually pitched upon a ſpot in New England, whither they propoſed to tranſport themſelves, when the exceſſes of the court threatened deſtruction to the freedom of their Country. In 1635, the two Lords ſent over Mr. George Fenwicke to prepare a retreat for them and their friends, in conſequence of which a little town was built, and called by their joint names, Saybrook. But a nobler ſpirit ariſing, the two Lords refuſed to the King's face to enter

into

into the engagement, which he propoſed to the Peers at York, of profeſſions of loyalty and abhorrence of thoſe he called Rebels. Their Lordſhips were active in all the patriot meaſures in the Houſe of Lords; and the Lord Brooke exerted the utmoſt ſpirit and gallantry in the war that followed, though he was one of the firſt victims in the cauſe of his country, being ſhot in the eye in 1643, as he was ſtorming the Church-cloſe at Litchfield. It is lamentable that my Lord Clarendon * ſhould relate gravely many remarks of the populace on this death, in their language called judgments. Lord Brooke it ſeems had prayed aloud that very morning, "That "if the cauſe he was engaged in, were not juſt "and right, he might inſtantly be cut off."----- Had Lord Clarendon mentioned this as an inſtance of Lord Brooke's ſincerity, it had been commendable. But did the noble Hiſtorian ſuppoſe that the Ruler of the Univerſe inflicts ſudden deſtruction as the way to ſet right a conſcientious Man? Alas! the Hiſtorian was not thinking of the Ruler of Heaven, but of thoſe trumpery Vicegerents, who would indeed be more proper avengers of a royal Cauſe! He ſays, "it was

* *vol.* 3. *p.* 149.

"obſerved

" obſerved that the day of Lord Brooke's death " was St. Chadd's day, to whom Litchfield Ca- " thedral was formerly dedicated." My Lord Clarendon with the Majeſty of Livy was not without his ſuperſtition.------The Roman had his holy Chickens, and Lord Clarendon his St. Chadd! †.

Lord Brooke's works are,

" The nature of Truth, it's union and unity " with the Soul, which is one in it's eſſence, " faculties, acts, one with Truth." Lond. 1640. 12mo. This was addreſſed in a letter to his friend *J. S.* who publiſhed it with a preface. It was anſwered in 1643 by John Wallis, a Miniſter in London, afterwards Profeſſor of Geometry at Oxford.

" A diſcourſe opening the nature of Epiſco- " pacy, which is exerciſed in England." Lond. 1641. Antony Wood ſays his Lordſhip was

† *There are many of theſe ominous reflections in the Athenæ Oxonienſes: Party could lower my Lord Clarendon's underſtanding to a level with Antony Wood's.* Vide Athen. vol. 1. p. 523.

aſſiſted therein by ſome puritanical Miniſters. Milton, a better judge, commends it for breathing the ſpirit of toleration-----which was not the ſpirit of the Puritans.

"Two Speeches ſpoken in the Guildhall, "London, concerning his Majeſty's refuſal of a "treaty of peace." Lond. 1642.

"Anſwer to the Speech of Philip Earl of "Pembroke concerning accommodation, in the "Houſe of Lords, December 19, 1642." In one ſheet quarto, printed by order of the Houſe; re-printed in the collection of Lord Somers's tracts ‡.

As the utmoſt impartiality is intended in this treatiſe, it is right to acquaint the Reader, that this Lord Brooke, with Roman principles, was not without Roman prejudices, and groſs ones too. In this Speech He declared his approbation of ſuch men in the Parliament's army *as would piouſly have ſacrificed their own Fathers to the Commands of both Houſes.* Was a Man poſſeſſed with ſuch horrid enthuſiaſm on the point of changing his party?

‡ *vol.* 1. *p.* 16. "Speech

"Speech at the election of his Captains and "Commanders at Warwick-caſtle." Lond. 1643.

LORD KEEPER *LITTLETON,*

IS ſo fully deſcribed by my Lord Clarendon, and there are ſo few * additional circumſtances related of him elſewhere, that it would be an uſeleſs recapitulation to mention more than the liſt of his compoſitions, which were

"Several Speeches †.

"Several arguments and diſcourſes.

* *That good man Biſhop Hall inſinuates in his* hard Meaſure, p. 48, &c. *that the Keeper attempted to make his peace with the prevailing Party, by an untimely ſacrifice of the Proteſtation of the Biſhops.* Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2492.

† *Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 83.

" Reports in the Common Pleas and Exche-
" quer.

" His humble ſubmiſſion and ſupplication to
" the Houſe of Lords, September 28, 1642".
Uncertain if genuine‡.

EDWARD
LORD *HERBERT*
OF
CHERBURY,

ONE of the greateſt ornaments of the learned peerage, was a man of a martial ſpirit and a profound underſtanding. He was made Knight of the Bath when Prince Henry was inſtalled for the Garter; and being ſent Embaſſador to France to interpoſe in behalf of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, he returned the inſolence of the great Conſtable Luynes with the ſpirit of a Gentleman, without committing his dignity of Embaſſador. It occaſioned a cool-

‡ *ibid.*

neſs

neſs between the Courts, but the blame fell wholly on the Conſtable. In 1625 Sir Edward was made a Baron of Ireland, in 1631 of England, but in the cauſe of his Country ſided with it's Repreſentatives. He died in 1648, having written

"De Veritate, prout diſtinguitur â Re-
"velatione, à veriſimili, à poſſibili, à falſo.
"Cui operi additi ſunt duo alii tractatus;
"primus, de cauſis errorum; alter, de re-
"ligione Laici. Unà cum appendice ad Sa-
"cerdotes de religione Laici; & quibuſdam
"poematibus." It was tranſlated into French and printed at Paris in quarto, in 1639. In this book the Author aſſerts the doctrine of innate ideas. Mr. Locke, who has taken notice of this work, allows his Lordſhip to be *a Man of great parts*. Gaſſendi anſwered it at the requeſt of Peireſc and Diodati, but the anſwer was not publiſhed till after Gaſſendi's death. Baxter made remarks on the Treatiſe de Veritate, in his "More reaſons for the Chriſtian "religion;" and one Kortholt, a fooliſh German zealot, took ſuch offence at it, that he wrote a treatiſe intituled, "De tribus Impoſtoribus "magnis,

" magnis, Edvardo Herbert, Thomâ Hobbes, " & Benedicto Spinosâ, liber *.

" De religione Gentilium, errorumque apud " eos causis." The first part was printed at London 1645, 8vo. and the whole in 1663 qu°. and re-printed in 1700 octavo. It was translated into English by Mr. W. Lewis, 1705, octavo.

* *Gen. Dict. vol.* 6. *p.* 122. *Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 118. *In Leland's view of Deistical writers, vol.* 1. *p.* 24. *it is said that there exists a manuscript life of this Lord,* drawn up from memorials penned by himself, *in which is a most extraordinary account of his Lordship putting up a most solemn prayer for a sign to direct him whether he should publish his Treatise de Veritate or not; and that he interpreted a sudden noise as an imprimatur. There is no stronger characteristic of human nature than it's being open to the grossest contradictions: One of Lord Herbert's cheif arguments against revealed religion, is, the improbability that Heaven should reveal it's will to only a portion of the earth, which he terms* particular religion. *How could a man* [*supposing the anecdote genuine*] *who doubted of* partial, *believe* individual revelation? *What vanity to think his book of such importance to the cause of truth, that it could extort a declaration of the Divine Will, when the interests of half Mankind could not!*

" Expeditio

"Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream "inſulam." Publiſhed by Tim. Baldwin, L.L.D. 1656. Lond. octavo.

"Life and reign of Henry the Eighth." Lond. 1649, 1672, and 1682. Re-printed in Kennet's compleat Hiſtory of England. The original manuſcript was depoſited by the Author in 1643, in the archives of the Bodleian library. It was undertaken by command of King James the Firſt, and is much eſteemed: Yet one cannot help regretting that a man who found it neceſſary to take up arms againſt Charles the Firſt, ſhould have palliated the enormities of Henry the Eighth, in compariſon of whom King Charles was an excellent Prince. It is ſtrange that writing a Man's life ſhould generally make the Biographer become enamoured of his ſubject; whereas one ſhould think that the nicer diſquiſition one makes into the life of any man, the leſs reaſon one ſhould find to love or admire him.

"Occaſional poems." Lond. 1665. octavo. Publiſhed by H. Herbert, his younger Son, and

by

by him dedicated to Edward Lord Herbert, Grandſon of the Author.

Others of his poems are diſperſed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joſhua Sylveſter's "Lacrymæ lacrymarum, or the ſpirit "of tears diſtilled for the untimely death of "Prince Henry." Lond. 1613. qu°.

He is buried at St. Giles's in the fields, but had erected an allegoric monument for himſelf in the church of Montgomery, a deſcription of which is given by Loyd†. His Lordſhip had been indemnified by the Parliament for his caſtle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demoliſh.

JAMES STANLEY,

EARL of DERBY.

AMONG the ſufferers for King Charles the Firſt none caſt greater luſtre on the cauſe than this heroic Lord, who ſeems to have been actuated by a true ſpirit of honour and diſ-

† *Eng. Worthies, p.* 1018. intereſtedneſs.

intereſtedneſs. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this Lord were but the concluſion of a life of virtue, accompliſhments and humanity.

He wrote

"The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Iſle of "Man, [his own little kingdom] with an ac- "count of his own proceedings and loſſes in the "civil war; interſperſed with ſundry advices to "his Son." It was not compleated as he intended it, but is publiſhed as he left it in Peck's Deſiderata curioſa *.

But what did him greater honour was the ſpirited anſwer he ſent to Ireton, who made him large offers if he would deliver up the Iſland to him. Though that letter has been † printed

* *vol.* 2. *lib.* 11.

† *In a collection of letters printed by Bickerton* 1745, p. 10; *and in another in two volumes by Dodſley* 1755, vol. 1. p. 190. *There are ſome ſlight variations in the two copies, and the former by miſtake ſuppoſes the letter ſent to Cromwell inſtead of Ireton.*

more than once, ſuch a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious:

"I Received your letter with indignation, and "with ſcorn return you this anſwer; that I "cannot but wonder whence you ſhould gather "any hopes that I ſhould prove like You, "treacherous to my Sovereign; ſince you can "not be ignorant of my former actings in his "late Majeſty's ſervice, from which principles "of loyalty I am no whit departed. I ſcorn "your proffers; I diſdain your favour; I abhor "your treaſon; and am ſo far from delivering "up this iſland to your advantage, that I ſhall "keep it to the utmoſt of my power to your "deſtruction. Take this for your final anſwer, "and forbear any farther ſollicitations, for if "you trouble me with any more meſſages of this "nature, I will burn the paper and hang up the "bearer. This is the immutable reſolution, "and ſhall be the undoubted practice of him "who accounts it his cheifeſt glory to be his "Majeſty's moſt loyal and obedient ſubject

"*From Caſtle-Town this* DERBY."
"12*th of July* 1649."

JOHN

JOHN DIGBY,

EARL of BRISTOL,

WAS Father of the celebrated Lord Digby, and by no means inconſiderable himſelf, though checked by the circumſtances of the times from making ſo great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents ſeemed to promiſe. Marked for a ſeaſon as a favorite by King James, he was eclipſed by the predominant luſtre of the Duke of Buckingham, and traverſed by the ſame impetuoſity in his Spaniſh negotiations, to which his grave and ſtately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that over-bearing man, he repelled and worſted him; and ſhone greatly among the diſcontented in Parliament: But the violences of that aſſembly ſoon diſguſted his ſolemn diſpoſition, for though he was not ſupple enough for a court, he was by far too haughty for popularity. He

would have been a ſuitable Miniſter for Auſtrian phlegm, or a proper Patriot in a Diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonſtrance and memorial. A mercurial Favorite, and a military Senate overſet him*.

In his youth he was a poet and wrote

" Verſes on the death of Sir Henry Unton of " Wadley, Berks.

" Other poems;" one of which, an air for three voices was ſet by H. Lawes, and publiſhed in his " Ayres and dialogues." Lond. 1653. fol.

" A tract wherein is ſet down thoſe motives " and ties of religion, oaths, laws, loyalty and " gratitude, which obliged him to adhere unto " the King in the late unhappy wars in Eng- " land."

" A tract wherein he vindicates his honour " and innocency from having in any kind de-

* *Vide Clarendon, and Antony Wood, vol. 2. p.* 163.

" ſerved

" ſerved that injurious and mercileſs cenſure of " being excepted from pardon or mercy either in " life or fortunes." Theſe two pieces have the general title of his Apology.

" An appendix to the firſt tract," and printed together with both pieces, and " Two of his " ſpeeches, at Caen 1647." thin folio. Reprinted 1656. quarto.

" Anſwer to the Declaration of the Houſe of " Commons, February 11, 1647, againſt mak- " ing any more addreſſes to the King." Caen 1648. quarto.

" An addition to the above. M. S.

" Several letters in the Cabala.

Tranſlation of Peter du Moulin's book, intituled, " A defence of the Catholic Faith, con- " tained in the book of King James againſt the " anſwer of N. Coeffeteau, *&c.*" Lond. 1610. The dedication to the King is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain.

ULICK

ULICK DE BURGH,

MARQ$^{s.}$ of CLANRICKARDE,

AND

EARL of ST. ALBANS.

HE was Son of the great Earl of Clanrickarde by that remarkable Woman the Lady Frances, ſole daughter and heireſs of Sir Francis Walſingham, widow of Sir Philip Sidney and Robert Earl of Eſſex, and Mother of the Generals of the Parliament's army in England and of the King's army in Ireland, Robert the ſecond, Earl of Eſſex, and this Lord Ulick, who is repreſented as a man of great honour, and though a ſteady Roman Catholic*, was a zealous ſervant of the King againſt the Iriſh rebels, ſucceeding the Marquis of Ormond in

* *His Mother turned Papiſt after Lord Eſſex's death.*

his

his Lieutenancy and ill ſucceſs. He loſt an immenſe eſtate in that kingdom, and being obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperior arms of the Parliament, he retired to England in 1657, and died within the year at his houſe called, Summerhill, in Kent. He has left a large collection of papers relating to the affairs of the Iriſh rebellion: They were publiſhed imperfectly at London in 1722 in octavo, under the title of

"Memoirs of the Right Honourable the "Marquis of Clanrickarde, Lord Deputy of "Ireland, containing ſeveral original papers and "letters of King Charles the Second, the "Queen Mother, the Duke of York, the "Duke of Lorrain, the Marquis of Ormond, "Archbiſhop of Tuam, Lord Viſcount Taaffe, "&c. relating to the treaty between the Duke "of Lorrain and the Iriſh Commiſſioners from "February 1650, to Auguſt 1653. [ſaid to be] "Publiſhed from his Lordſhip's original manu-"ſcript. To which is prefixed a Diſſertation "containing ſeveral curious obſervations con-"cerning the Antiquities of Ireland."

But

But a compleat edition has been lately given in folio by the preſent Earl, called,

" The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick Mar-
" quis of Clanrickarde and Earl of St. Albans,
" Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander
" in Cheif of the Forces of King Charles the
" Firſt in that Kingdom during the Rebellion,
" Governor of the County and Town of Gal-
" way, Lord Lieutenant of the County of
" Kent, and Privy Counſellor in England and
" Ireland. Printed from an authentic manu-
" ſcript, and now firſt publiſhed by the pre-
" ſent Earl of Clanrickarde. Lond. 1757.
" With a Dedication to the King, and an ac-
" count of the Family of De Burgh."

The title of the new Edition is more proper than the former, as it is in reality little more than a collection of letters ſtrung together to preſerve the connection.

HENRY

HENRY CAREY,

EARL of MONMOUTH.

THE depreſſion of the Nobility after the death of Charles the Firſt, threw many of them into ſtudious retirement; of which number this ſecond Earl of Monmouth appears to have been the moſt laborious. He ſeems to have diſtruſted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his ſtudies his amuſement, rather than his method of fame. Though there are ſeveral large volumes tranſlated by him, we have ſcarce any thing of his own compoſition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius. Antony Wood*, who lived ſo near his time, and who tells us that the Earl was made a Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616, profeſſes that he knows nothing more of him but the catalogue of his works, and that he died in 1661.

* *vol.* 2. *p.* 257.

In Sir Henry Chauncy's Hertfordſhire is the inſcription on his monument in the church at Rickmanſworth, which mentions his living forty one years in marriage with his Counteſs, Martha, daughter of the Lord Treaſurer Middleſex.

There are extant of his Lordſhip's no leſs than ſeven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo, beſides the following

"Speech in the Houſe of Peers, January 30, "1641, upon occaſion of the preſent diſtrac- "tions, and of his Majeſty's removal from "Whitehall." Lond. 1641.

"Romulus and Tarquin, or, de Principe et "Tyranno." Lond. 1637. 12mo. A tranſlation from Marq. Virg. Malvezzi. Sir John Suckling has written a copy of Verſes in praiſe of this tranſlation, printed in his Fragmenta aurea. Lond. 1648.

"Hiſtorical relations of the united Provinces "of Flanders." Lond. 1652. folio. Tranſlated from Cardinal Bentivoglio.

"Hiſtory,

"History of the wars in Flanders." Lond. 1654. folio. From the ſame author. Before this tranſlation is the Earl of Monmouth's picture.

"Advertiſements from Parnaſſus in two Cen-"turies; with the politic touchſtone." Lond. 1656. folio. From Boccalini.

"Politic diſcourſes, in three books." Lond. 1657. folio. The original by Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian. To which is added, "A ſhort "Diſcourſe," in which Paruta examines the whole courſe of his life.

"Hiſtory of Venice, in two parts;" from the ſame author. Lond. 1658. folio. "With the "wars of Cyprus," wherein the famous ſeiges of Nicoſia and Famagoſta, and the battle of Lepanto are contained.

"The uſe of the Paſſions." Lond. 1649. 8vo. And

" Man become guilty, or the corruption of " his nature by ſin." London. Both written in French by J. Francis Senault. Before the former is a good buſt of the Earl engraved by Faithorne, who, when he took pains, was an admirable Engraver.

" The hiſtory of the late wars of Chriſten- " dom." 1648. folio. I believe this, which Wood ſays he never ſaw, is the ſame work with his tranſlation of " Sir Francis Biondi's hiſtory " of the civil wars of England, between the " houſes of York and Lancaſter †."

His Lordſhip began alſo to tranſlate from the Italian, " Priorato's hiſtory of France," but died before he could finiſh it. It was compleated by William Brent, Eſq; and printed at London 1677.

† *Vide Biogr. Brit. p.* 2146.

MILDMAY

MILDMAY FANE,

EARL of WESTMORLAND.

ALL I can find of this Lord, is, that he wrote

"A very ſmall book of poems," which he gave to, and is ſtill preſerved in the library of Emanuel-College, Cambridge.

DUDLEY LORD *NORTH,*

THE third Baron of this accompliſhed Family, was one of the fineſt Gentlemen in the court of King James, but in ſupporting that character diſſipated and gamed away the greateſt part of his fortune. In 1645, He appears to have acted with the Parliament, and was nominated by them to the adminiſtration of the

the Admiralty in conjunction with the great Earls of Northumberland, Eſſex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty five, the latter part of which He paſſed in retirement, having written a ſmall folio of miſcellanies in proſe and verſe, under this title

" A Foreſt promiſcuous of ſeveral ſeaſons' pro-
" ductions. In four parts." 1659. The proſe which is affected and obſcure, with many quotations and alluſions to Scripture and the Claſſics, conſiſts of Eſſays, Letters, Characters in the manner of Sir Thomas Overbury, and devout Meditations on his Misfortunes. The Verſe, though not very poetic, is more natural, and written with the genteel eaſe of a Man of Quality: A ſpecimen of which, being very ſhort, I ſhall produce *:

AIR.

" So full of courtly reverence,
" So full of formal fair reſpect,
" Carries a pretty double ſenſe,
" Little more pleaſing than neglect.

* *page* 98. " It

" It is not friendly, 'tis not free;
" It holds a diſtance half unkind:
" Such diſtance between you and me
" May ſuit with yours, but not my mind.
" Oblige me in a more obliging way;
" Or know, ſuch over-acting ſpoils the play."

There is one ſet of a ſort of ſonnets, each of which begins with a ſucceſſive letter of the Alphabet.

EDWARD SOMERSET,

MARQUIS of WORCESTER,

APPEARS in a very different light in his public character, and in that of author: In the former he was an active zealot; in the latter, a fantaſtic projector and mechanic-----in both very credulous. Though litterary character be the intention of this catalogue, it is impoſſible to give any idea of this Lord merely from the ſole work that he has publiſhed, it being nothing

nothing more than, ſcarce ſo much as heads of chapters. His political character is ſo remarkable that it opens and makes even his whimſicalneſs as a Writer leſs extraordinary. In ſhort, this was the famous Earl of Glamorgan, ſo created by Charles the Firſt, while heir apparent to the Marquis of Worceſter. He was a bigotted Catholic, but in times when *that* was no diſ-recommendation at court, and when it grew a merit. Being of a nature extremely enterprizing and a warm royaliſt, he was diſpatched into Ireland by the King-------Here Hiſtory lays it's finger, at leaſt is interrupted by Controverſy. The Cenſurers of King Charles charge that Prince with ſending this Lord to negotiate with the Iriſh rebel Catholics, and to bring over a great body of them for the King's ſervice. The devoteès of Charles would diſculpate him, and accuſe the Lord Glamorgan of forging powers from the King for that purpoſe. The Fact ſtands thus; the Treaty was diſcovered *; the Earl was impriſoned by the King's ſervants in Ireland, was diſmiſſed by them unpuniſhed before the King's pleaſure was known. The Parlia-

* *By the Parliament of England.*

ment

ment complained; the King diſavowed the Earl, yet wrote to have any ſentence againſt him ſuſpended, renewed his confidence in him; nor did the Earl ever ſeem to reſent the King's diſavowal, which with much good-nature he imputed to the neceſſity of his Majeſty's affairs. This myſterious buſineſs has been treated at large in a book publiſhed in 1747; and again with an appendix, in 1756, called, "An Inquiry "into the ſhare which King Charles the Firſt "had in the tranſactions of the Earl of Gla-"morgan, *&c.*." It is there ſtrenouſly aſſerted againſt Mr. Carte that the King was privy to the negotiation. Seven years elapſed without Mr. Carte's reply. Two months before he died, he was ſuppoſed to be the author of an advertiſement promiſing an anſwer. From the treatiſe juſt mentioned it appears plainly that the King was at leaſt far from diſapproving this attempt for his ſervice; that the oftener he diſavowed it, the more faintly he denied it; and that his beſt friends cannot but confeſs that He had delivered blank warrants or powers to the Earl; and his Majeſty's own letters ſeem to allow every latitude which the Earl took, or could take in fil-

ling them up. Thus ſtands the diſpute.------ I cannot help forming an opinion, which, without reconciling, will comprehend what may be the ſtrongeſt ſentiments on either ſide. With the King's enemies I cannot but believe he commiſſioned the Earl to fetch Iriſh forces-----With his Favourers, I cannot think him ſo much to blame if he did. It requires very primitive reſignation in a Monarch to ſacrifice his crown and his life, when perſecuted by ſubjects of his own ſect, rather than preſerve both by the aſſiſtance of others of his ſubjects, who differed from him in ceremonials or articles of belief. *The dreadful Iriſh Papiſts*, [and they certainly were horrid men] ſounded very pathetically in a party-remonſtrance of the Parliament: But when he was dipped in a civil war, can we in this age ſeriouſly impute it to him as a crime that He endeavoured to raiſe an army wherever He could? His fault was not in propoſing to bring over the Iriſh, but in having made them neceſſary to his affairs. Every body knew that He wanted to do without them, all that he could have done with them. He had found the Crown in poſſeſſion of greater power than is fit to be truſted in a ſingle hand: He had exerted it to the utmoſt.

Could

Could a man, who had ſtretched every ſtring of prerogative, conſent with a good grace to let it be curtailed?-----I argue for the Man, not for the particular man. I think Charles to be pitied, becauſe few men in his ſituation would have acted better.-----I am ſure if he had acted wiſer, it had been worſe for us! It required a nobleneſs of ſoul and an effort of underſtanding united, neither of which he poſſeſſed, to prefer the happineſs of Mankind to his own Will. He had been bred in a Palace; what idea could that give him of the wretchedneſs of a Cottage? Beſides, Charles did not deſire to oppreſs the poor: He wanted to humble, perhaps to enſlave ſome free Speakers in the Houſe of Commons, who poſſibly, by the by, he knew were ambitious, intereſted, worthleſs men. He did not know, or did not reflect, that by enſlaving or ſilencing two or three hundred bad men, he would entail ſlavery on millions of poor honeſt men and on their poſterity. He did not conſider that if he might ſend a Member to the Tower, an hundred of his ſubaltern Miniſters would, without his knowledge, ſend a thouſand poor men to jail. He did not know that by his

becoming King of the Parliament, his Lords, nay, his very Cuſtom-houſe Officers would become the Tyrants of the reſt of his Subjects. How ſeldom does a Criſis happen like that under Henry the Seventh, when the inſolence of the little Tyrants the Nobility is grown to ſuch a pitch that it becomes neceſſary for the great Tyrant the King to truſt liberty in the hands of the Commons, as a balance between him and his Lords!------But to return to Glamorgan-----

The King, with all his affection for the Earl, in * one or two letters to others mentions his want of judgment.------Perhaps his Majeſty was glad to truſt to his indiſcretion. With *that* his Lordſhip ſeems greatly furniſhed. We find him taking oaths upon oaths to the Pope's Nuntio, with promiſes of unlimited obedience both to his Holineſs and his Delegate; and † begging five hundred pounds of the Iriſh Clergy to enable him to embark and fetch fifty thouſand pounds, like an Alchemiſt, who demands a trifle of money for the ſecret of making gold. In another letter

* *Birch's Inquiry, p.* 124.

† *ib. p.* 219.

He

He promiſes two hundred thouſand crowns, ten-thouſand arms for foot, two thouſand caſes of piſtols, eight hundred barrels of powder, and thirty or forty ſhips well provided! It is certain that He and his Father waſted an immenſe ſum in the King's cauſe, of all which merits and zeal his Majeſty was ſo ſenſible, that he gave the Earl the moſt extraordinary patent that perhaps was ever granted‡, the cheif powers of which were to make him Generaliſſimo of three armies, and Admiral, with nomination of his Officers, to enable him to raiſe money by ſelling his Majeſty's woods, wardſhips, cuſtoms, and prerogatives, and to create by ‖ blank patents, to be filled up at Glamorgan's pleaſure, from the rank of Marquis to Baronet. If any thing could juſtify the delegation of ſuch authority, beſides his Majeſty's having loſt all authority when He

‡ *Vide Collins's peerage in Beaufort.*

‖ *If the Earl had abuſed the King's powers before, how came his Majeſty to truſt him again? To truſt him with blank powers? And of a nature ſo unknown? The Houſe of Lords did not queſtion the reality of the ſecond commiſſion, which yet was more incredible than the former; eſpecially if the former had been forged.*

conferred

conferred it, it was the promiſe with which the King concluded of beſtowing the Princeſs Elizabeth on Glamorgan's Son. It was time to adopt him into his Family, when He had into his Sovereignty. This patent the Marquis after the Reſtoration gave up to the Houſe of Peers. He did not long ſurvive that Æra, dying in 1667, after he had publiſhed the following amazing piece of folly,

"A century of the names and ſcantlings of "ſuch inventions as at preſent I can call to mind "to have tried and perfected, [my former notes "being loſt] &c." Firſt printed in the year 1663, and re-printed in 1746. It is a very ſmall piece, containing a dedication to Charles the Second; another to both Houſes of Parliament, in which he affirms having, in the preſence of Charles the Firſt, performed many of the feats mentioned in his book; a table of contents, and the work itſelf, which is but a table of contents neither, being a liſt of an hundred projects, moſt of them impoſſibilities, but all of which he affirms having diſcovered the art of performing. Some of the eaſieſt ſeem to be, how to write with a ſingle line; with a point; how to uſe all the

ſenſes

ſenſes indifferently for each other, as, to talk by colours, and to read by the taſte; to make an unſinkable ſhip; how to do and to prevent the ſame thing; how to ſail againſt wind and tide; how to form an univerſal character; how to converſe by jangling bells out of tune; how to take towns or prevent their being taken; how to write in the dark; how to cheat with dice; and, in ſhort, how to fly. Of all theſe wonderful inventions the laſt but one ſeems the only one of which his Lordſhip has left the ſecret: And by § two of the others, it appears, that the renowned Biſhop Wilkins was but the Marquis's diſciple.-----But perhaps too much has been ſaid on ſo fantaſtic a Man. No wonder He believed Tranſubſtantiation, when he believed that himſelf could work impoſſibilities!

As I would by no means ſwell this Catalogue unneceſſarily, I ſhall under the article of this Marquis of Worceſter ſay a little of his Father, in whoſe name two or three pieces are publiſhed, and yet without conſtituting him an Author.

§ *The univerſal character, and the art of flying.*

He

He * appears to have been a worthy and diſintereſted Man, living with credit and character at his caſtle of Ragland during the peaceable part of King Charles's reign, and defending it for him at his own expence till the very concluſion of the war, it being the laſt garriſon that ſurrendered. The Marquis, the richeſt of the Peers, ſpent his fortune in the cauſe, and died a priſoner ſoon after the demolition of his caſtle, the articles of the capitulation having been violated. One Dr. Thomas Bayly, ſon of the author of the Practice of Piety, had found his Lordſhip in the Welſh mountains, had given him ſerviceable information of the approach of the enemy, and having been witneſs to ſome converſations on religion between the King, who was twice ſheltered at Ragland, and the Marquis, who had early embraced the Catholic religion, Dr. Bayly, as preparatory to his own ſubſequent change, publiſhed in the year 1649, a book called

* *A. Wood, vol.* 2. *pages* 98, 99, 100.

" Certamen

" Certamen religioſum †, or a conference be-
" tween King Charles the Firſt, and Henry late
" Marquis of Worceſter, concerning religion,
" in Ragland-caſtle, 1646." This piece gave great offence, and was anſwered by Hamon L'Eſtrange, by Chriſtopher Cartwright of York, and by an advertiſement of Dr. Heylin, the Editor of King Charles's works, wherein they aſſerted that the conference was the fiction of Bayly, and had nothing reſembling his Majeſty's ſtyle. Bayly returned abuſe on Heylin in another book called " Herba parietis ;" and to aſcertain the capacity of the Marquis for ſuch a controverſy, which had been called in queſtion, He publiſhed

" The ‡ golden apothegms of King Charles
" the Firſt, and Henry Marquis of Worceſter,
" &c." Lond. 1660, one ſheet in quarto. In another place ‖ Wood calls this little piece

† *ib. vol.* 1. *p.* 568.
‡ *ib. p.* 569.
‖ *vol.* 2. *p.* 99.

" Worceſter's apothegms, or witty ſayings of " the Right Honourable Henry late Marquis and " Earl of Worceſter, *&c.*" In both places Wood ſays this was borrowed from the work of an anonymous author, called

" Witty apothegms delivered at ſeveral times, " and upon ſeveral occaſions by King James " the Firſt, King Charles the Firſt, the Mar- " quis of Worceſter, Francis Lord Bacon, and " Sir Thomas More." Lond. 1658. octavo.

I ſuppoſe the date 1650 of the ſecond title is a miſtake for 1660, becauſe a book printed in fifty could not be borrowed from one publiſhed in the year fifty eight. What wit there was in King James's bon-mots, we pretty well know: Having never ſeen the collection in queſtion, I can only judge of the Marquis's wit from a ſaying recorded by Antony Wood. His Lordſhip being made Priſoner was committed to the cuſtody of the Black-rod, who then lived in Covent-garden: The noble Marquis, ſays his hiſtoriographer §, demanded of Dr. Bayly and

§ *ibid.*

others

others in his company, *what they thought of fortune-tellers?* It was anſwered, *That ſome of them ſpoke ſhrewdly.* Whereupon the Marquis ſaid, "It was told me by ſome of them, before ever "I was a Catholic, that I ſhould die in a "Covent; but I never believed them before "now; yet I hope they will not bury me in "a Garden!"--------I am not eager to ſee more proofs of his Capacity!

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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INDEX

TO THE

First Volume.

ROYAL AUTHORS.

		Page.
I.	*Richard the First,*	1
II.	*Edward the Second,*	3
III.	*Henry the Eighth,*	4
IV.	*Queen Catherine Parr,*	11
V.	*Edward the Sixth,*	16
VI.	*Queen Mary,*	19
VII.	*Queen Elizabeth,*	23
VIII.	*James the First,*	32
IX.	*Charles the First,*	34
X.	*James the Second,*	37

NOBLE

INDEX.

NOBLE AUTHORS.

		Died.	Page.
1	SIR *John Oldcaſtle Lord Cobham,*	1417	41
2	*John Tiptoft Earl of Worceſter,*	1470	44
3	*Antony Widville Earl Rivers,*	1483	52
4	*Nicholas Lord Vaux,*	1523	66
5	*John Bourchier Lord Berners,*	1532	69
6	*George Boleyn Viſcount Rochford,*	1536	72
7	*John Lord Lumley,*	15--	75
8	*Henry Parker Lord Morley,*	15--	77
9	*Henry Howard Earl of Surrey,*	1547	81
10	*Edmund Lord Sheffield,*	1548	96
11	*Edward Seymour Duke of Somerſet,*	1552	97
12	*Henry Lord Stafford,*	1558	101
13	*Francis Haſtings Earl of Huntingdon,*	1561	103
14	*William Powlett Marq. of Wincheſter,*	1598	105
15	*William Cecil Lord Burleigh,*	1598	106
16	*Robert Devereux Earl of Eſſex,*	1601	111
17	*Edward Vere Earl of Oxford*	1603	142
18	*Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurſt,*	1608	144
19	*Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Saliſbury,*	1612	149
20	*Henry Howard Earl of Northampton,*	1614	151
21	*Lord Chancellor Elleſmere,*	1617	161

INDEX.

		Died.	Page.
22	*Sir Francis Bacon Viſc. St. Albans,*	1626	162
23	*Sir Fulke Grevile Lord Brooke,*	1628	163
24	*George Carew Earl of Totneſs,*	1629	170
25	*William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,*	1630	172
26	*Sir Dudley Carleton Viſc. Dorcheſter,*	1631	174
27	*Edward Cecil Viſc. Wimbledon,*	1638	177
28	*Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth,*	1639	179
29	*Henry Montagu Earl of Mancheſter,*	1642	181
30	*Robert Grevile Lord Brooke,*	1643	182
31	*Lord Keeper Littleton,*	1645	187
32	*Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury,*	1648	188
33	*James Stanley Earl of Derby,*	1651	192
34	*John Digby Earl of Briſtol,*	1652	195
35	*Ulick de Burgh Marquis of Clanrickarde, and Earl of St. Albans,*	1657	198
36	*Henry Carey Earl of Monmouth,*	1661	201
37	*Mildmay Fane Earl of Weſtmorland,*	1665	205
38	*Dudley Lord North,*	1666	205
39	*Edward Somerſet Marq. of Worceſter,*	1667	207

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